

CASHMORES
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SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

No. 555

October 10, 1971

Price 5p

WORSTHORNE
BREAKERS AHEAD
FOR TORIES P.20
PLANEMAKERS'
BIGGEST GAMBLE P.13

Maudling plan to bankrupt criminals

Recovering loot

By PETER GLADSTONE SMITH
MR. MAUDLING, the Home Secretary, is to introduce a Bill in Parliament this session which will be the first step towards making criminals repay their victims. It will enable courts to make robbers and thieves bankrupt.



ince this Common Market is first cropped up I've done complete volte-face on Harold Wilson.

Tories in

hanging

lash

By IAN WALLER
Official Correspondent

MAJOR clash over a call for reintroduction of the death penalty for murder of police and on officers will dominate the opening day of the Conservative Party conference at Brighton next Tuesday.

amendment demanding a way of protecting the and prison officers against criminals has been tabled motion to come before the vote. The death penalty

reine Worsthorne: Breakers ahead at Brighton—P.20. iger on the Left and enson cartoon—P.21. son faces bitter year—ack Page.

orporal punishment have e. Justice issues the Conservative party. nesday's debate will take against the background of ling aroused by the rule- Blackpool, of a police atendent and by attempts ninals to kill other police-

UDLING CRITICISED

Maudling, the Home art, will be reeling to abate on law and order, regarded by many. Con- ves as being too soft on n Ireland and too liberal e and punishment. Home Secretary will ce proposals for strength- against criminals. particular, plans to make e pay compensation to ictims. But this is un- go far enough to satis- ank and file of the party. innocuous and long-om- mence will be debated conference but the punishment issue is be- come to a head by the ent which demands the on of capital punish- or the murder of police on officers.

ED TO A HEAD
Prime Minister, who d the abolition of the enalty for murder, and managers are anxious a head-on clash with le supporters over at the conference. sue is being forced to e the amendment. It nited by Mr. John t of the National Asso- of Conservative Gradu- asks the conference "to h alarm the absence of the penalty for those ily the murder of nd prison officers." i not be known until d on Back Page, Col. 3

MAO COMES BACK INTO THE PICTURE



APPEARING in public for the first time since August 7, Mao Tse-tung, 77, looks fit and well as he greets Emperor Haile Selassie, 79, when the Ethiopian leader arrived in Peking on Friday for a seven-day State visit. (Report—P.2.)

Bomb in Belfast bar kills woman

By IVAN ROWAN in Belfast
A BOMB blast wrecked a Belfast public house last night kill- ing a woman and injuring at least 11 other people, some believed seriously. Houses in the street were shattered and walls fell down.

The explosion happened at 9.17 p.m. in the Durham Inn, in Durham Street, Lower Falls, a mixed Protestant and Catholic street. A few minutes later a fleet of ambulances was taking away the injured.

Blown into kitchen
A man aged 59, who lives opposite said he was sitting in his back room when the blast came in through the front of the house and turned into the room he was sitting in.

But it was at least half an hour before the last casualty was carried away screaming—despite the frantic efforts of rescuers. As he left police and troops fought to hold back an angry crowd.

The interior of the pub was a scene of massive devastation. Tables and seats were in fragments and beams of wood criss-crossed on the floor.
An Army spokesman said it was "a fairly big bomb." Troops had been handicapped by having to deal with 11 elaborate bomb hoaxes in the centre of the city as well as a second explosion at a co-operative store in North-west Belfast.

Faulkner's warning
Mr. Faulkner, Northern Ireland Prime Minister, last night warned the Ulster people of the danger of losing the support of British public opinion.

It could end in the withdrawal of Westminster support in the fight against terrorism, he told a Unionist Association meeting at Killybegs, Co. Down.
He said that "bickering among ourselves" and "irresponsible attitudes" would do more damage than "I.R.A. bombers and gunmen could ever do."

"We must face the reality of the position," he said. "No British Government could be expected to give that sort of unqualified support indefinitely, if there was a real alienation of public opinion."

Wig slip traps man
Mr. Jim Sullivan, 59, a leading Belfast Republican, was held by troops at a road block in the city yesterday after his wig fell off. He had rammed when internment was introduced on August 2 and had since been sought by police.

A former chairman of the Belfast Central Citizens' Defence Committee, formed in the Roman Catholic Falls Road area, in 1969, Mr. Sullivan has denied connections with the I.R.A. Two other men were also held at the road block.

CYPRUS CARS BACK
The Eire Government has drawing its eight armoured cars from Cyprus. It will put them on duty on the Eire-Northern Ireland border because of delay in the delivery of eight armoured cars ordered from France for the purpose.

Army find L.R.A. secret, and picture—P.3.
Army ready for Protestant backlash—P.21

Senate probes cancer tests

By DAVID ADAMSON in Washington
THE Pentagon research project, disclosed on Friday, which involves subjecting terminal cancer patients to nuclear radiation to test its effects, is now faced with a Senate investigation.

Senator Edward Kennedy, Chairman of its Health Subcommittee, intends to open a hearing next month in which the ethical implications of the project will be examined.

In a letter to Mr. Melvin Laird, Defence Secretary, he said he was "shocked and disturbed" to learn that those subjected to radiation were not informed that research for military purposes was involved.
"I believe that this project represents an incredible infringement of individual liberty and establishes a dangerous precedent for the reduction of human rights in our society."

111 patients
The radiation research project has been carried on for 11 years at the university of Cincinnati's College of Medicine under grants from the Pentagon's Defence Nuclear Agency.

Altogether 111 patients who could no longer be helped by surgery have received the "total body" or "partial body" irradiation that troops might be exposed to in nuclear warfare.
The disclosure has created an uproar in the medical world. No one has suggested that the patients are actually harmed by the radiation.

The criticism is applied to whether the radiation is in any way therapeutic and whether it is right to use patients as guinea-pigs for military purposes.
"Helpful way"
Dr. Eugene Saenger, the Cincinnati radiologist who heads the research project, believes that irradiation is a "helpful way of treating patients."

All but three of the patients have been charity cases from the city's general hospital. Their average intelligence is considerably lower than the average for the population as a whole.

Spectators at golf final hurt
Sunday Telegraph Reporter
Nearly 100 people narrowly escaped serious injury when a temporary 6ft-high stand collapsed behind the 14th green at Wentworth, Surrey, during the final of the Piccadilly world match play golf championship yesterday.

Millions of television viewers watching the end of the match in which Gary Player beat Jack Nicklaus 5 and 4, heard shouts as the 30ft long temporary stand collapsed.

Eight people were treated at Heatherwood Nursing Hospital. One person had a broken ankle and an 89-year-old woman was detained with shock.
Golf—P.35

CHOCOLATE BAR
If a horse eats a 2 oz. bar of chocolate before a race it may have been doped, according to a Jockey Club ruling. It may be disqualified from winning a gold cup and its owner may be ordered to hand over £5,500. Fruit and nut case, John Oakley—P.37

18 BARRED BRITONS ARE NAMED BY MOSCOW

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER
NAMES of the five Britons expelled from Moscow and of 13 others refused permission to re-enter the Soviet Union were given yesterday. Those in Russia must leave within two weeks.

Four of those expelled are diplomats in the Moscow Embassy and one a businessman. They are:
Dr. PHILIP HANSON, 35, of Birmingham, a first secretary.
Miss ANN LEWIS, 31, of Leeds, a second secretary.
Mr. ALAN HOLMES, 31, of Wrexham, an administrative attaché.
Lt.-Col. ANTHONY WORSTHORNE, 32, whose father lives at Hampstead, assistant naval attaché, and
Mr. VLADIMIR HALLGREN, 27, representative of Rank Xerox.



MISS Ann Watford Lewis, of Leeds, a Second Secretary at the British Embassy in Moscow, who has been expelled from Russia.

Of the 13 barred from returning to Russia, (List—Back Page), 10 had at some time worked at the Embassy. Many are now in academic jobs in England and will not be affected by the order.

Order upsetting
Many have already denied acting against the Soviet Union and have variously described the order against them as "irritating and tiresome" and "upsetting."

Dr. Hanson, an economist, is regarded as Britain's leading expert on Soviet internal trade. He was serving at the Embassy in Moscow while on a year's secondment to the Foreign Office.
He is a lecturer at Birmingham University's centre for Soviet and East European studies and department of industrial economics and business studies.

Fluent Russian
Dr. Hanson speaks fluent Russian, and was awarded a degree by Birmingham University for his work on the book "The Consumer in the Soviet Economy," and related articles.

Dr. Hanson and Miss Lewis were the last two members of the Embassy's Russian Secretariat which studies and analyses internal Soviet affairs. Two others were expelled earlier this year.
Miss Lewis said yesterday she was not aware of having done anything against Soviet security. She enjoyed Moscow and had looked forward to another year there.

Mr. Holmes said he was shocked when he learned of his expulsion. He has a wife and eight-year-old son, Paul.

Tension ends for 200

By Our Staff Correspondent in Moscow
The announcement of the names of the four British diplomats and one businessman to be expelled from the Soviet Union in retaliation for the expulsion of Russians from London ended two weeks of tension for the 200-strong British community in Moscow.

It was the start of a nightmare of worry for those who have to plan how to move their families and complete homes within 14 days. Some face a heavy financial loss through the expulsions.
Dr. Philip Hanson, 35, first secretary, is perhaps the hardest hit. A lecturer in economics at Birmingham University, he was seconded to the Foreign Office for a year. He let his Birmingham house and flew to Moscow with his wife, Eileen, and eight-year-old son, Paul.

Continued on Back Page, Col. 7
Editorial Comment—P.28

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Mao appears but now his heir vanishes

By STEPHEN CONSTANT,
Communist Affairs Staff

WORLD speculation about the mysterious goings-on in Communist China yesterday focused on the possibility that something has happened to Lin Piao, Mao Tse-tung's heir-designate.

GRIVAS IS OFFERED MINISTRY

By PETER HELLIER
in Nicosia

THE Cyprus Government let it be known through local papers yesterday that Archbishop Makarios "would have no objection" to Gen. Grivas taking over as Defence Minister provided they agreed on a common policy.

This policy must be the one agreed upon between Athens and Nicosia—the maintenance of an independent Cyprus as the basis for a reconciliation with the Turkish Cypriots. Since the former E.O.K.A. leader has reportedly been working secretly to re-establish the campaign for Enosis—Union of Cyprus with Greece—the Government's offer is patently unacceptable to him.

Before he left Athens secretly he sent a message to a summer congress of Greek Cypriot students, urging them to "take up the whip and drive out the traitors". He was referring to the administration of Archbishop Makarios, which is creating a thriving and prosperous economy in the independent republic.

ARMED GROUPS

Only a week ago President Makarios said in a Nicosia speech that armed groups were being formed throughout Cyprus "allegedly in the name of Gen. Grivas and on his instructions." The targets of these groups could only be the opponents of immediate Enosis.

They fall into two categories—Makarios supporters and the powerful Communist party, which has no desire to come under the heels of the Athens colonels and become an illegal organisation. Later, of course, the Turkish Cypriots would present themselves as the main obstacle to Enosis. Behind them stand the armed forces of Turkey, which forced the Greek Government to withdraw Grivas from his post of commander of the Greek and Greek Cypriot armed forces after the crisis of November, 1967.

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Reports that Mao was seriously ill or even dead were dispelled by the two-hour meeting on Friday in Peking between the Chinese leader and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who is on an official visit.

Mao looked fit and "cracked jokes," said reliable reports from Peking. There was no sign of Lin Piao.

Nor has there been any sign of Huang Yung-sheng, the Chinese Chief of Staff, or of Wu Fashien, head of China's Air Force.

Speculation about Lin's whereabouts was strengthened by the fact that while portraits of Mao were displayed in the streets on October 1, China's National Day, there was none of Mao in company with Lin.

On the day itself newspapers failed to appear with the traditional pictures of Mao in the company of his "faithful comrades in arms" Lin Piao.

The fact that the expected and long delayed National People's Congress has still not met in mark over Lin. That body was to give constitutional endorsement to Mao's succession by Lin.

The mystery is deepened by the continued absence of the Chief of Staff and the Chief of the Air Force. There have been several recent occasions when the presence of at least the former would have been usual.

Political clash

The only certain fact is that there has been some kind of political clash between Army leaders and the now probably disgraced Chen Po-ta, former fifth highest ranking leader and one of the master minds of Mao's Cultural Revolution.

Army leaders have denounced him as a political charlatan. Po-ta is identified as one of the "extreme Leftists" in the leadership. As such he may be expected to have opposed Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, whose policy of relative moderation is well known.

Russian threat

Chou has been the most active leader in Peking during the entire period of confusion. At an unprecedented meeting with 60 Americans last week he spoke about Russia's military threat to China.

"There are one million troops on our borders—Army, Air Force, naval units in the coastal areas, nuclear weapons and guided missiles. They (the Russians) have sent 300,000 troops into the People's Republic of Mongolia, including missile units.

"The Mongolian Government did not behave like the Czechs, so what is the purpose? Obviously against China, to create a state of tension along our borders."

U.N. PICKS BRITON

Mr. Johnny Newby, a British zoologist, is the first volunteer selected under a new United Nations programme. Mr. Newby, 22, of Market Rasen, Lincs., leaves for West Africa on Friday to make a "comprehensive assessment of floral and faunal resources."

THE LORD MAYOR of London presents the Save St. Paul's £3 million Appeal on TV on October 10th at 6.55 p.m.

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Japanese shrug off hostility

By A. E. CULLISON
in Tokyo

MORE than 40 million viewers throughout Japan watched the reception of their Emperor and Empress in London on television. Their newspapers expressed appreciation for "a splendid royal spectacle."

Surprisingly, Japanese television, wireless and newspapers have not reacted to the straight forward reporting of their journalists on the Emperor's trip.

Although the absence of Earl Mountbatten at the Buckingham Palace banquet and the telling of the tale planted by the Emperor at Kew Gardens were noted, hardly any comments had been made on these developments up to last night.

NATIONAL CHARACTER

One Japanese commentator in the nation's largest daily noted: "It is a grudge against abuse of prisoners of war and loss of colonies as a result of the war. It may be the national character of the Britons that they do not really forget the factors of the younger generation in Japan does not remember the war and is not to greatly interested in the Emperor and their more concerned elders need time to digest their thoughts on the matter."

Japanese attempts to report thoroughly but to play down the hostile incidents in Britain and Europe probably stem from two factors: the younger generation in Japan does not remember the war and is not to greatly interested in the Emperor and their more concerned elders need time to digest their thoughts on the matter."

SOME REMORSE

One middle-aged Tokyo businessman remarked: "A certain amount of remorse may set in here when the Emperor and Empress return from their European tour."

"Realising the memories of the dreadful war which our leaders started in the early '40s, it might have been too much to expect the Emperor to take upon his slim shoulders the responsibilities of our act."

Perhaps if it had been understood in the Imperial household that the Emperor and Empress might face such incidents and ill-will during their tour they might not have scheduled it in the first place. The Japanese were surprised and then nervous when it became evident that the memories of the British and European peoples were not as short as their own.

DIFFERENT OUTLOOK

One popular Japanese newspaper columnist tried to explain: "One reason was the difference in the way Europeans and Japanese look at things. In Japan, there is no actual argument concerning imperial family diplomacy."

Certainly, the tour is not being reported in Japan as an unqualified success, but more attention is being given to the "beautiful show."

Some Japanese who have been willing to comment on the Emperor's tour in a serious way have remarked that perhaps the British and West Europeans do not realise that he is nothing more than a symbol, particularly since the end of the Pacific war.

HILTON REJECTED

A proposal to build a Hilton International hotel on a hill overlooking Florence has been rejected. The city's town planning commission has ruled that it would spoil the landscape.

Pan Am seeking aid

FEARS that Pan American Airways, the Western world's largest international airline, is heading for financial disaster are openly expressed in Government circles in Washington.

Several courses

His list of possible courses included a subsidy, a federal loan guarantee of the sort given to Lockheed, permission for Pan American to operate from a greater number of American domestic airports and authority for the Civil Aeronautics Board to set international rates.

LONDON BRIDGE IS UP AGAIN

By Our Staff Correspondent in Lake Havasu City, Arizona

THIS morning, in the sharp sunlight of the Mojave Desert, Sir Peter Studd, Lord Mayor of London, will press a button and, whoosh, a model Saturn V rocket will cut a ribbon and open London Bridge.

Things will happen thick and fast after that in an extravaganza lasting two days, costing perhaps £200,000 and somehow combining the ingenuity of Heath Robinson with the razzle-dazzle of Walt Disney.

The rocket will release a five-storey hot-air balloon which will ascend bearing an aerosol as a white dove. He will release 50,000 more multi-coloured balloons. Above will be four rockets taking aerial pictures of the ceremony.

Meanwhile 34 skydivers, 10 of them holding hands to form a crown will be moving earthwards from 12,500ft. Somewhere in the background will be five aircraft working in computerised unison to write "Peace to all mankind" in white smoke.

Helmeted pikemen

Sir Peter and Lady Studd flew in from San Francisco yesterday with other City of London dignitaries and 15 pikemen in breastplates and helmets. They came as the guests of the bridge's new owner, Mr. Robert McCulloch, an oilman.

Mr. McCulloch, who bought the bridge from the City of London for £1 million, brought it over stone by stone. He cut a mile-long arm of the Colorado river to provide it with water.

Altogether the bridge has cost him about £3 million, not counting the opening celebrations. The publicity for McCulloch Properties, owners of 17,000 acres of dusty real estate on the Arizona bank of the Colorado.

Mountain setting

At the moment London Bridge looks as if it has been set down in the midst of a rather untidy caravan park. Lake Havasu City is more or less where London was before the Romans arrived, even if property prices are somewhat higher.

Nevertheless, the bridge, its sooty grime peeling off as its Aberdeen granite bleaches in the hot sun, looks remarkably dignified against its background of mountains.

Yesterday, the Lord Mayor opened the "British Pub" which belongs to the City of London. Later he attended a banquet, which included an edible model of London Bridge for each guest and heard a chorus Big Ben boom across the Colorado.

The day ended with a fireworks display featuring a star shell the sparks of which covered five square miles of sky. After that, pictures in the sky of the Queen, the bridge and the British and American flags seemed rather small stuff.

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Pan Am seeking aid

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His list of possible courses included a subsidy, a federal loan guarantee of the sort given to Lockheed, permission for Pan American to operate from a greater number of American domestic airports and authority for the Civil Aeronautics Board to set international rates.

In a parallel development he ordered a study by his staff of the airline's financial position. These have grown to such proportions that by Decem-

Labour leaders' bathroom farce

HAROLD WILSON spent his days at Brighton last week cocooned in a network of security. The arrangements made the single special-branch man attached to Jeremy Thorpe at Scarborough last month seem positively amateurish.

There were innumerable policemen, several with dogs, and an army of not-too-well-disguised plain-clothes men.

Outside Wilson's hotel suite was an elaborate warning device with electronic equipment. Just the sort of thing, one might suppose, that would appeal to Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

Labour's Minister of Technology was in fact less than enchanted. Perhaps the alarm system was not the latest model.

For every morning a policeman had to climb through the bathroom window of his suite next to Wilson's to renew the electric batteries.

Altruism

It is only with considerable reluctance that Lord Shawcross, now in his 70th year, has added to his commitments by becoming chairman of the ailing B.S.A. company.

The part-time chairman of such a concern could normally expect to receive from £10,000 to £15,000 a year.

Shawcross has asked for no more than the slender stipend of an outside director. This used to be £1,000, but at his prompting has now been reduced to £800.

He rightly feels reluctant to seek any advantage from a rescue operation which involves the redundancy of between 5,000 and 4,000 men.

Vintage stuff

THOSE prepared to pay between £5 and £4 for a bottle of Chateau Mouton Rothschild 1968—not a particularly outstanding year—may draw consolation from the engaging drawing I reproduce. It occupies the top inch or so of the label.

For many years now Baron Philippe de Rothschild has annually commissioned a well-known artist to create a design both vintage and vine. The fee is a case or two of the local product.

Past performers include Henry Moore, Dalí, Mathieu, Tchelitchew, Braque and

ARMY PREPARES

Reports from Egypt say that Commandos and special units of the Egyptian Army are being increased in numbers. This indicates that the Army Command may be preparing for the resumption of raids across the Suez Canal.

Sadat will ask for new arms in Moscow to prepare for a policy of a limited war along the canal.

Russia may prove reluctant to supply this material now. There are indications that a quiet understanding that arms deliveries to both sides should be kept to a minimum while indirect talks go on.

President Sadat's main task will be to try to restore relations between his country and the Kremlin. Russia is increasingly turning its attentions to other Arab states.

Khrushchev at Brink of World War—P.6; Gaddafi has Nervous Breakdown—Back Page.

'People's war' threatened

By Our Correspondent in Calcutta

Tajuddin Ahmed, the "Bangla Desh" émigré Prime Minister, said in a broadcast yesterday: "We will win our freedom through a people's war and not through compromise or understanding with Pakistani troops."

A spokesman for the liberation army said they were planning to launch a big offensive against Pakistani troops in the month of the monsoon. Apart from 12,000 regular soldiers who had defected, they had 38,000 young people trained in the use of arms.

Strong reaction

A fares war on the Transatlantic routes, until recently the most profitable in the world, seems bound to lead to strong reactions by the administration. Counter-measures might include a clampdown on the amount of money taken out of the country by American tourists and measures to control the fares of foreign airlines flying into American airports.

ALBANY at large



Vinous label for Mouton Rothschild 1968

Cocoteau. The 1968 design is by Bono, niece of the Italian painter de Pisi and private life the wife of André-Pierre de Mandiargues, a recent winner of the Prix Goncourt.

The 1969 vintage, not yet in bottle, will bear a label drawn by Juan Miró.

Stakhanovite

DIPLOMATIC courtesies do not appear to have been disturbed by present Anglo-Soviet tensions.

At a party at Claridge's given by the Saudi Arabian Ambassador last week, I was talking to Sir Denis Greenhill when another guest approached him.

It was Mr. Vasily Vostchankin, one of the first secretaries at the Russian Embassy. The permanent head of the Foreign Office greeted him politely and asked how he was.

No less politely, Vostchankin replied: "Very well, thank you, but I am doing the work of four people."

Poetic platform

IT was almost inevitable that an outside director. This used to be £1,000, but at his prompting has now been reduced to £800.

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Sadat will ask for new arms in Moscow to prepare for a policy of a limited war along the canal.

Russia may prove reluctant to supply this material now. There are indications that a quiet understanding that arms deliveries to both sides should be kept to a minimum while indirect talks go on.

President Sadat's main task will be to try to restore relations between his country and the Kremlin. Russia is increasingly turning its attentions to other Arab states.

Khrushchev at Brink of World War—P.6; Gaddafi has Nervous Breakdown—Back Page.

'People's war' threatened

By Our Correspondent in Calcutta

Tajuddin Ahmed, the "Bangla Desh" émigré Prime Minister, said in a broadcast yesterday: "We will win our freedom through a people's war and not through compromise or understanding with Pakistani troops."

A spokesman for the liberation army said they were planning to launch a big offensive against Pakistani troops in the month of the monsoon. Apart from 12,000 regular soldiers who had defected, they had 38,000 young people trained in the use of arms.

'Alarming' school report held up

By NICHOLAS BAGNALL, Education Correspondent

AN alarming official report on maladjusted and aggressive children in London schools, due to be discussed at Wednesday's education committee meeting of the Inner London Education Authority, has been removed from the agenda.

Man sued in £313m. arms deal

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

BRITISH freelance arms salesman, Mr. Geoffrey Edwards, is being sued by a Jersey businessman for commission on deals, claimed to be worth hundreds of millions of pounds, with Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries.

Mr. Richard Lonsdale is claiming the commission in a pending High Court action to be heard early next year. He alleges that under a 1965 agreement with Mr. Edwards, he was to get 10 per cent. commission on contracts in Saudi Arabia and five per cent. on contracts in Jordan, Syria and the Trucial Protectorates.

Eight contracts said to total £313 million are specifically named in the action. Commission on five others is claimed by Mr. Lonsdale who says the amount involved is at present unknown.

Mr. Edwards, 50, a wartime group captain and test pilot, is defending the action and says he negotiated deals without any assistance from Mr. Lonsdale, a retired army lieutenant colonel. He says he made an ex gratia payment of £30,000 but refused to pay anything further.

£25,000 BOND

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize winner is KB839238. It was announced yesterday. The winner lives in Cheshire.

I understand that County Hall officials consider it too explosive to be discussed in public before teachers' organisations have had a chance to comment.

The unpublished report, by Sir William Houghton, Inner London's Chief Education Officer, says that the number of backward and difficult pupils in London is greater than was thought.

Their misbehaviour "can threaten relationships with teachers and prejudice the effectiveness of any learning situation the school tries to construct."

It proposes "to make extended provision for backward children within, or in association with, ordinary schools" rather than providing more special schools beyond those so far planned. For this purpose, it suggests the ordinary schools should get approximately another £100,000 in 1972-3.

'Not enough'

Teachers who have seen the report are worried because they do not think this is enough. Mr. Bob Richardson, Secretary of the Inner London Teachers' Association, said to me yesterday: "I would hope this would be increased. In terms of teachers, £100,000 means only about another 50 people."

"I am also concerned lest

this report is used by some people as an argument for not raising the school leaving age next year. I believe this reform should stand."

An assistant teacher in a London comprehensive school commented: "It would be all right if we had the staff. In our school of 800 pupils we have only one full-time and one part-time teacher dealing with children with special difficulties."

"Some kids with reading difficulties will behave quite well at first but after a time because they can't read they start making off. There is no room for them in the remedial reading classes and teachers have to take them in the evenings."

More transfers

Mr. Ashley Bramall, leader of the Inner London Education Authority, said: "The difficulty is that when we open a new special school ordinary schools put forward more children for transfer and the places get filled up."

"We have to reserve these expensive special school places for the really maladjusted or educationally subnormal and leave the ordinary schools to cater for the marginal cases."

The report says that children with behavioural difficulties are "a large category. Problems range from petty indiscipline to serious outbreaks of vandalism and personal violence. Even the petty indiscipline can be disturbing in every sense of the word."

Navy's farewell to giant base

By DESMOND WETTERN, Naval Correspondent

BRITAIN'S giant naval base at Singapore, which cost £38 million to build before the war, will formally close at midnight on Oct. 31.

This is part of the Government's plan to reduce the forces east of Suez to almost a token level by the end of this year.

The previous day there will be a review of the Far East Fleet by its last commander, Rear Adm. J. A. R. Troup, and the commander-in-chief, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett. Some 20 warships including the carrier Eagle, 50,000 tons, will steam past a Royal Fleet Auxiliary landing ship flying Adm. Troup's flag. There will also be a fly past by 20 jets from the Eagle.

It is expected that most of the ships will then move west across the Indian Ocean to cover the withdrawal of British forces from the Persian Gulf. Most of the ships in the Far East Fleet are expected home in Britain in January.

COMBINED COMMAND
The Singapore naval barracks H.M.S. Terror, was handed over yesterday to the A.N.Z.U.K. Command formed of elements of all three services from Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Apart from most of the naval barracks and a section of the most modern part of the dockyard, all other rest of the base, covering 5,000 acres, will have been handed over to the Singapore Government by the beginning next month.

What life is like for Ulster Protestants—P.10; Army is ready for Protestant backlash—P.21.

Any objections to bail? "

last Sunday is still partly secret. Yesterday Major Styles told me he and his men have found that the bomb consists of a wooden box containing 9 or 10lb. of gelignite.

The terrorist presses down a wire plunger in the top to activate an electric current. Once the circuit is activated any movement will set off the explosion.

EXPERIENCED EXPERT

Capt. Stewardson, an experienced bomb disposal expert, was unlucky enough to encounter the first of the bombs. He is now apparently being constructed in some numbers.

Initially, experts thought he was killed because the bomb contained some kind of trembler device sensitive to any movement. Subsequently as they worked through the 11 bombs encountered since Sept. 9 they realised that the activating device was not a trembler but a form of switch. With this the bomb's secret was effectively beaten.

One of the more extraordinary aspects of these bombs is that they are now dangerous to the terrorist placing them. They are now apparently being constructed in some numbers.

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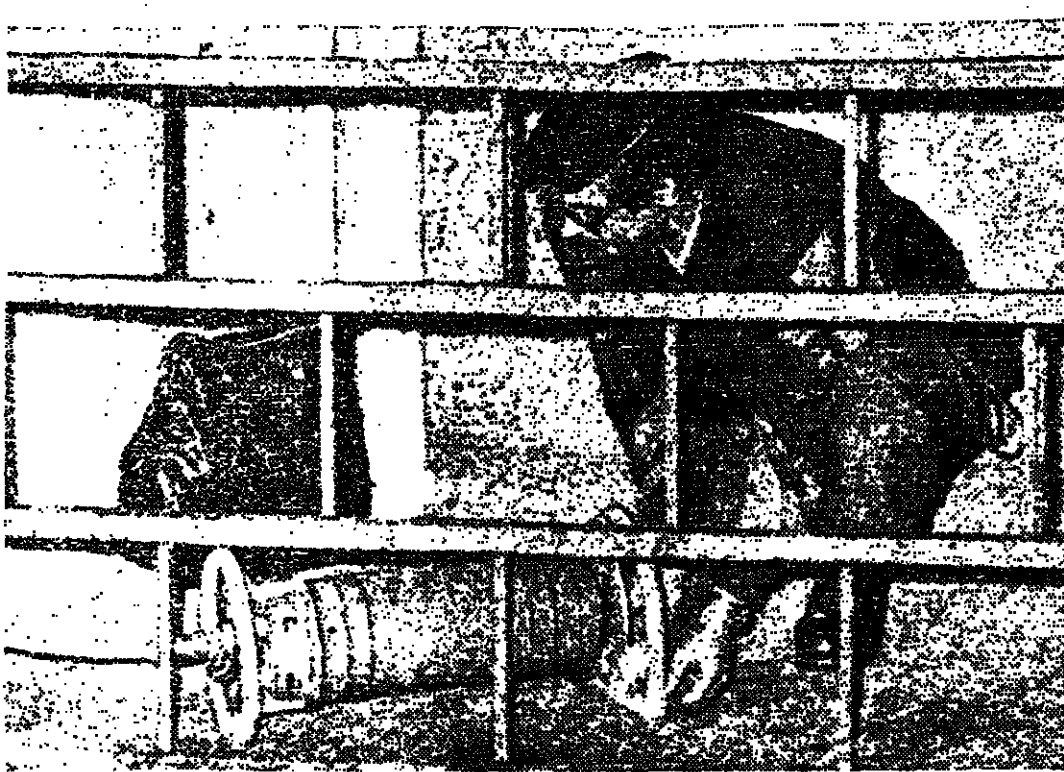
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Army find an I.R.A. secret

By RICHARD COX in Belfast

ARMY experts have found the secret of a new type of I.R.A. terror bomb. This is the kind that blew up the only officer so far killed in Ulster, Capt. David Stewardson, 29, on Sept. 9.

Last Sunday, just 24 days later, men of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps led by Major George Styles successfully dismantled two of the bombs in Belfast. Ironically, three days later an I.R.A. lieutenant, Terrance McDermott, 19, was killed planting a similar bomb at Lisburn, near Belfast.

The story of how the new bomb's anti-handling device was painstakingly identified between Capt. Stewardson's death and

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PLANNING BLAMED FOR HOUSE PRICES

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

MR. Frank Sanderson, managing director of the Bovis building group, condemns Britain's "anti-planned" town planning machinery and the fluctuation in available funds as the two main reasons for rising house prices.

"After two decades saturated with intellectual discussion on housing we are still forcing the total activity of this major and socially vital industry through a funnel, the tapered end of which is an archaic and amateur planning machine," he says.

Mr. Sanderson's attack is in an article in the *Building Societies Gazette*. Planning applications were being rejected on trivialities, on grounds not substantial within planning law and rarely with a feasible alternative suggested.

With a rejected application the developer entered into a prolonged appeals procedure. A decision was likely 12 months after the first refusal.

"It is impossible to quantify on a national scale the additional cost of housing attributable to defects in our planning machinery. Examples demonstrate that on specific projects 7 per cent of sales value can be directly apportioned to this cause."

"The periodic fluctuation in purchaser finance produced price rises containing a substantial artificial element. These costs were unrelated to the intrinsic value of the houses."

When funds were freely available the industry was encouraged to invest heavily in a relatively short space of time. It engaged in a frantic scramble for land, finance, planning approvals, labour and materials.

This scramble led to higher costs and an extension of town planning delays. Prices were further inflated by the need to recover overhead and interest charges incurred during the slack waiting period.

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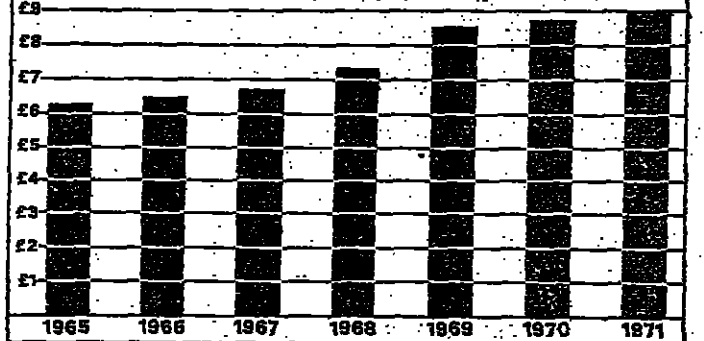
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£50 offer for hydro's list of patients

By JOHN WEAVER

CONFIDENTIAL medical histories of peers, politicians and industrialists have been deposited in the vaults of a bank at Uckfield, Sussex, by the Buxted Park health hydro because of fears they will be exploited commercially or criminally.



"This one is the Hot Line to Mrs. Mary Whitehouse."

MENTALLY ILL 'BADLY LET DOWN'

By Dr. F. GRAY
Medical Correspondent

THE authorities responsible for the mentally ill are accused today of "grave deficiencies" in their services. There is "callous neglect" in the worst areas, a report alleges.

The charges are in the latest Mind Report of the National Association for Mental Health. "The general level of community care facilities for the mentally ill is grossly inadequate," it says.

The report, a survey of local authority services, says that local authorities should be compelled by statute to provide adequate accommodation and facilities outside hospitals for the mentally ill. Without compulsion many will not find the money.

RATINGS GIVEN
Four facilities which the authorities should provide are suggested. These are hostels with resident staff, other residential accommodation like group homes and day centres and social clubs.

In the survey each authority is given a rating of whether it provides any or all of these facilities. Rating the ratings: 1 England are Devon County, 2 London borough of Richmond, East Suffolk, Barrow-in-Warner and Teignmouth.

In Wales, Carmarthenshire, outgomerishire, Radnorshire and Merthyr Tydfil lead the charts. Seventeen authorities rating four include: Barking, Westminster, Sheffield and Wrexham.

Forty-one authorities did not make a return, including Birmingham, Birkenhead, Hull and London boroughs. Twenty-two authorities have only social clubs, often run by volunteers, residential places for the role of England and Wales under only 3,500.

Since the Mental Health Act, 60, it has been the duty of all authorities to provide community care services for the mentally ill. The Association is on Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, to reduce legislation to compel them to conform to minimum standards.

NEWS ROUND-UP

BARGAIN WEEK FOR EGGS

EGG prices are expected to fall this week following cuts by wholesalers of between 3p and 4p a dozen. Prices are at their lowest for many years because of over-production.

Present retail prices range from 19p to 25p a dozen. Mr. P. Kemp, managing director of Egg Farms, which supplies 40 per cent of High Street eggs, said farmers would receive less than the cost of production.

Mr. Peter Dean, a leading packer, of Tring, Herts, said unless prices quickly returned to normal, hundreds of farmers would go out of business. Already poultry farmers had begun killing flocks.

Lunokhod stops

RUSSIA'S Lunokhod moon rover has ceased functioning, it was reported in Moscow. The unmanned vehicle, which landed on Nov. 17 last year, operated for about twice as long as planned, the announcement said.

Last steam loco

TWELVE thousand people have bought soured tickets to get a close look at British Rail's last steam locomotive, King George V, since it left its sidings in Hereford a week ago. It had been on a tour through Wales, Birmingham, Oxford, London and Swindon before returning to Hereford.

Plotters to die

AN Ankara military tribunal sentenced to death 18 left-wing extremists accused of attempting to overthrow the régime. Three others were jailed for five years and three acquitted.

Jet hijacked

AN Eastern Airlines jet was hijacked and forced to fly to Cuba shortly after landing in Detroit. An airline spokesman said the hijacker pulled a gun and forced passengers to disembark.

3 hurt in blast

THREE men were seriously hurt and four children and two women badly shaken in an explosion which shattered an 80ft. high silo at King George V dock, Glasgow. One hundred yards of rail track were ripped up.

Gas explosion

FOUR people—two workmen and two passengers—were injured in a gas explosion at a City restaurant in Throgmorton Street. The men were working in the basement when a gas cylinder exploded.

Nude vampire on stage

By Our Theatre Reporter

A woman will play the part of a naked vampire in a satire on horror films which is planned for the Open Space Theatre in Tottenham Court Road, London, next month.

The Ridiculous Theatre Company of New York is to present "Bluebeard," a play about a mad scientist trying to create a new sex. It is based on Charles Laughton's Hollywood film "The Island of Lost Souls," which was banned by the British film censor in 1953.

"It is a very hierarchical 'baroque' and ceremonial type of show," Mr. Charles Marowitz, the theatre's director, said yesterday. The 12-strong company, headed by Charles Ludlum as Bluebeard, has been performing the play in Vienna and Berlin.

Sewell in 2nd murder inquiry

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

The detective investigating the murder of a London businessman at a Welsh cottage will interview Frederick Joseph Sewell, 38, while he is in prison on remand.

A week ago Det. Chief Supt. Donald Saunders, of Scotland Yard's murder squad, said he believed Sewell could materially assist his inquiry into the slaying of Ian Donald Heasman, 46, of Gwynedd, near Llanidloes, Carmarthenshire, on Sept. 23.

At the inquiry headquarters yesterday I was told: "That still stands." Mr. Saunders said that Sewell was an associate of the dead man and could give information about a car seen in the vicinity on the day of the murder.

Editorial Comment—P.20

Graham Tullah (Holdings)

Graham Tullah (Holdings), whose registered office is at Church Ashton House, Newport, Shropshire, was compulsorily wound up by Mr. Justice Pwllman in the High Court on Oct. 4 on a petition by The Wrekin Construction Co., of Shifnal, Shropshire, judgment creditors for £390.

There was a supporting creditor for £40,721. The respondent company was not represented.

Mr. Graham Tullah asks us to state that he was in no way concerned with the management or control of the former Moore Carlo Club, 50, Rye Road, Birmingham, referred to in our Close-Up article last Sunday about his business interests.

Spanish resort flooded



TRAFFIC immobilised in the Spanish resort of Benidorm where more than 2,000 British tourists have been moved to dry accommodation after their hotels were inundated by floods yesterday.

Market debate moves to pulpit

By DAVID WOODHEAD

THE churches have joined in discussion of the political issue over Britain's entry to the Common Market on an influential scale. Many leaders of all

denominations are expressing support for membership, even in sermons and diocesan magazines.

Thousands of churchgoers are hearing bishops and clergy take "the great debate" into the pulpit. They are reading their views in parish magazines.

The latest pro-Market statement from a leading Anglican comes from the Bishop of Guildford, Dr. George Reindorp. Writing in his October diocesan letter he says: "I don't want my country to be an offshore island of Europe."

"As a Christian, I want to cement more closely the bonds of culture, the treasures of literature, the realms of music, all the common aspirations which make Europe and ourselves natural partners and span the minor differences of language and custom."

"Of course there will be teething troubles; of course there may be short-term sacrifices affecting me and my family now. But I am not concerned with now. I am concerned with my children and theirs."

Outspoken bishops

Other outspoken pro-Market leaders include the Bishops of Southwark, Dr. Merwyn Stockwood, of Chester, Dr. Gerald Ellison, of Chester, Dr. Roger Wilson, of Exeter, Dr. Robert Mortimer.

The Bishop of Southwark is one of the most ardent advocates of British membership. In his diocesan letter this month he writes of the need for a united European "family" to avoid a repetition of past conflicts.

"The fact is Britain cannot exist by itself. Britain is part of Europe and its people are Europeans. And it is as Europeans that we must consider the future."

"I do not see the European Community as a selfish competitor in a world race. Instead, I see the community making its contribution not only to its own members but also to the less favoured nations."

Almost unanimous

Support for entry among the two Anglican Archbishops and 24 Diocesan Bishops with seats in the Lords is likely to be almost unanimous when the Lords' vote is taken.

There is no concerted campaign among clerics of any denomination. All recognise the many shades of opinion among Christians on such a complex issue.

The Roman Catholic Bishops' Commission for International Justice and Peace agreed last week that British entry would provide an unrivalled opportunity for Britain to promote greater help for developing countries.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have written in their diocesan letters of Europe's obligations to a "desperately needy world."

Editorial Comment—P.20

Bluecoat boys suspended

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Ten boys, aged 16 and 17, have been suspended from Christ's Hospital, the Bluecoat School, near Horsham, Sussex, following a police drug investigation. Cannabis was involved.

Mr. David Newsome, the headmaster, said yesterday there was some indication of LSD. "The boys have been suspended while I look into the whole question of culpability. No decision has been made about their future."

"It seems to be a problem resulting from boys attending parties, where they are particularly vulnerable and at risk, and while on holiday. No further police action is anticipated."

Landlady struck off list

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY has told Mrs. Sheila Martin she has been struck off its students' Accommodation Register because she refused a coloured student a room at her home.

Mr. Abdul Gani, President of the Students' Union, said yesterday: "We intend to make it explicit that anyone who discriminates against coloured students should be struck off the register."

"In this case Mrs. Martin made it clear any coloured student was not acceptable. This is quite wrong."

SHARING ROOMS

Mrs. Martin of Upperthorpe, who also runs seven flats shared by 20 students, said she turned away Mr. Faisal Alshanky, a first-year engineering student, because she did not want him in her home. Mr. Alshanky comes from Saudi Arabia.

She explained: "I have other first-year students sharing rooms. I felt they might not want to share with a coloured boy for the first year away from home."

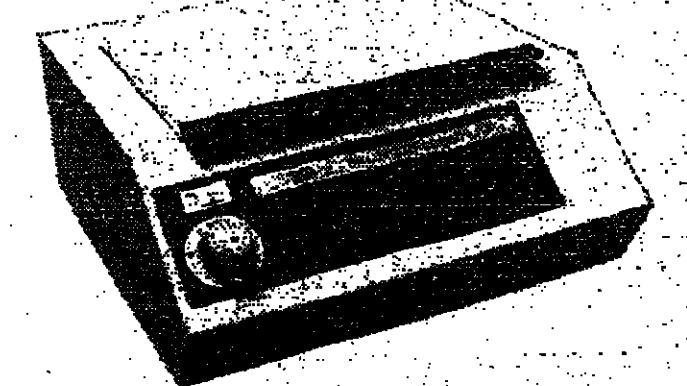
"I was not asked if I would accept coloured boys when I went into this. If I had I don't think I would have started."

'NOT PREJUDICED'

Mrs. Martin added her action was based on experience of coloured people in the past. She was not racially prejudiced, but would do the same again.

Mrs. Dorothy Freeman, student accommodation officer, said yesterday Mrs. Martin had been told her accommodation would not now be registered. Students occupying Mrs. Martin's flats found them "nice and comfortable," but if they wished to be rehoused she would arrange it.

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سكوت من الاصل

Why the Russians refused Nasser rockets

—from page 6

that when the revolution occurred in Iraq and we discussed with you in Moscow questions related to the possible acts of the aggressors against the Arab peoples, I told you then that we, for our part, would take all possible measures if the aggressors were to launch an attack on the Iraqi Republic.

"But at the same time I expressed to you the idea that we should make every effort to have all the questions that had arisen settled peacefully without war.

"Knowing your impulsiveness we feared that our unlimited support of your belligerent sentiments might have prompted you to take military action which we have always regarded as undesirable, and might have been interpreted by you as our agreement to military action.

"Probably, Mr. President, you will also remember well that when you approached me with the proposal that we supply you with medium-range bombers and intermediate-range rockets I remarked that the territory of your country was so small that you would find it difficult to use these weapons.

"I then asked you what in your opinion were intermediate-range rockets. You replied that you needed rockets with a range of 50 to 70 kilometres. I told you that our intermediate-range rockets were designed for a distance of 2,000 to 4,000 kilometres and that they certainly would not suit you. If the need to use these rockets should arise, said I, it would evidently be best to launch them from our territory. Therefore you have no need for such rockets, but you can count on us rendering you assistance with these rockets from our territory if the aggressors unleash war against you.

"I do not want to conceal from you the fact that, when we did not agree with your proposal that we supply you with bombers and intermediate-range rockets, we had in mind that in a state of excitement largely caused by the prevailing situation you might have undertaken some undesirable action leading to war.

All this was in refutation of Nasser's charges that he had stood alone against the threat of aggression when the Americans and British landed in Lebanon and Jordan. Khrushchev returned to the theme of help against aggression later in the letter:

"I will not conceal that we were particularly surprised by the statement you made in your speech of March 22. You said that during the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt in 1956 you had only Allah and yourselves to rely on and that up to November 8, 1956, up to the end of the fighting you had

been alone and had not even a hint of the slightest help from the Soviet Union.

"Here, Mr. President, you have taken the path of denying absolutely obvious truths.

"It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union from the very first day of the Suez crisis resolutely and consistently came out in defence of Egypt's legitimate rights by giving her large-scale moral support. After the armed attack on Egypt by Britain, France and Israel the Soviet Government took such steps which played far from the last role in forcing the aggressors to leave Egyptian soil.

"Did anyone entertain any doubts that had the forces which unleashed the armed aggression against Egypt ignored the categorical warning by the Soviet Union and not stopped hostilities, the Soviet Union would have used more efficient means of curbing the aggressors? . . .

'No Roubles, no Dollars'

"We are told, Mr. President, that at the meetings now held in the United Arab Republic shouts of 'No Roubles, No Dollars' can be heard, not without encouragement on the part of the authorities, and some politicians even express openly their doubts as to the usefulness of the Soviet aid. . . .

"It is well known that the Soviet Union has never imposed aid and does not impose its aid upon anybody, but renders it only if asked to do so. . . .

"If you are of the opinion that the aid which we agreed to give, at your request, to the United Arab Republic is a burden to you, if you want to get rid of roubles which we have given under the existing agreements, you are free to refuse them.

"And does not the present situation, when a campaign is going on in the United Arab Republic against the Soviet Union and consequently against the Soviet people, give rise to complications for discharging our obligations under the agreement for the construction of the Aswan Dam?

"I hope you will understand that this is not a threat on our part but concern over the fact that a campaign against the Soviet Union is now going on in the U.A.R., and that it will be very difficult for us to fulfil in these circumstances our obligations under the agreement that we signed with you. . . .

"Even now we are getting numerous letters from Soviet citizens which express anxiety about the fate of those who will go to your country. . . . Under the present conditions there may also occur inadmissible excesses by fanatics.

"We ask you to understand correctly the causes of our anxiety. And if now you do not need our assistance, refuse it with no displeasure shall we recall our people, and we shall maintain normal relations with you as we do with all countries."

Khrushchev ended his letter in typical fashion: "Your country also may yet need, and not only once, the Soviet Union's help and its friendly and equal co-operation. Here I should like to refer to a well-known Russian proverb: 'Don't spit into the well—you may need its water to drink.'"

President Nasser's reply was just as long and just as uncompromising. "I cannot conceal from you," he wrote, "that I was so surprised by the contents of your letter that when I read some of the paragraphs I felt I was reading an article in one of the Western newspapers where the facts deviate from their origin, where the gaps between the events are filled with fancies and where, when facts fail the writers, they resort to imagination."

He went on to answer Khrushchev's points. He said that not for one moment would he underestimate the value of the Soviet ultimatum to Britain and France at the time of Suez but that: "We were alone in the battlefield. We were not expecting any help except from Allah."

He recalled that President Kuwatly, who was visiting Moscow at the time, had urged the Russians to help Egypt. Kuwatly, said Nasser, wrote to him telling him of the Russians' attitude and in this letter it was evident:

"1. That the Soviet Union is not ready to enter a world war.

"2. That on this basis the Soviet Union cannot interfere militarily, even by sending volunteers.

"3. That the utmost that can be done to help is the despatch of some equipment and technicians.

"I emphasise to you, Mr. Chairman, that I fully understood this letter and it did not cross my mind to burden you with more than you estimated you were able to bear.

"All that I did—and allow me to tell you this secret now—was that I removed this letter from the files and put it in my pocket as I did not want it to be seen by anyone whose morale might have been affected by reading it.

"This letter was not taken out of my pocket until after the battle was over, whereupon I ordered it to be returned to the files as one of the State documents.

"I still believe that this document is a great honour to us, as it is the best proof that we fought and were not only alone in the field of battle; we also

knew that we would remain alone.

"You may be aware, Mr. Chairman, that the Soviet ultimatum—the effect of which no one can deny—was issued from Moscow quite without our knowledge after nine days had passed during which we were alone in the field of battle.

"Of what use would the ultimatum have been that day, Mr. Chairman, if we had come to the end, and fallen?"

He went on to express his astonishment at Khrushchev's account of his request for rockets: "I defined what I asked for and I defined its range."

Khrushchev's accusations that President Nasser had wanted to interfere militarily in neighbouring Arab countries met vigorous denials.

The main burden of Nasser's letter, however, was his contention that throughout the Arab world local Communist parties, with Soviet support, were working against Arab Nationalism and Arab unity and that it was necessary for him to fight these Communists even though it meant incurring Soviet displeasure—something which he very much regretted.

He ended his letter, like Khrushchev, with a proverb, the Arab one which says: "One hand does not clap." And he added: "We want to feel that our hand outstretched towards you in friendship will not be left hanging in the air."

'Tito—he is a king'

It was an astonishing exchange of letters between two Heads of State, astonishing as much in the genuine misunderstandings they showed as well as the direct conflicts which caused them to be written.

Inevitably, relations between the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic became very cool after such an exchange. The United States saw its chance and came to Nasser with massive offers of aid. But it was such a transparent attempt to exploit the situation that they made no headway and a certain quiet developed. Nasser and Khrushchev had said virtually everything in their letters. There were no more violent speeches.

The next encounter between Khrushchev and Nasser was in the autumn of 1960 in the lobby of the United Nations headquarters at the renowned, riotous opening of the session during which Khrushchev took New York by storm, hammering with his shoe on his desk at the General Assembly. They agreed to meet.

On September 24 Nasser went to Glen Cove, the Russian delegation's rather splendid villa, set



Khrushchev and Nasser driving through enthusiastic crowds when the Russian visited Cairo in 1964. "Are they mobilising the people?" he had asked before his arrival

in extensive grounds in the millionaires' area of Long Island. The two men talked for an hour and a half, but not very seriously, because Khrushchev warned Nasser: "This place is bugged and we have discovered the bugging." On October 2 they spent over three hours together in the garden, out of range of the bugs.

Nasser reaffirmed his position, telling Khrushchev that although he had banned the Communist party from Egypt it was because the Communists had made a wrong analysis of the way the country should develop. He was not taking part in an anti-Communist world crusade and he was not anti-Communist. "As I told your Ambassador, you are my friend and you are a Communist. Tito is my friend and he is a Communist."

Khrushchev snorted at that: "Tito is not a Communist, he is a king."

Nasser came away feeling that if relations remained cool, some at least of their quarrels had been settled.

Finally, events themselves helped to heal the breach between the two men. There was a great upsurge of Arab nationalism. Kassem was deposed by Aref and killed. The Communist parties in Syria and Iraq collapsed. Khrushchev's dreams of domination collapsed with them. And in 1964 Cairo became the centre of many international events: the Arab Summit in January, African Summit in July, Non-alignment Summit in October. We were quarrelling with the Americans over the Yemen. Events were moving quickly all over the Middle East. Nasser was riding high. Khrushchev, puzzled by this upsurge, began to move towards Nasser once again. And so 1964 marked the start of understanding between the two men.

This understanding centred round the opening ceremonies of the first stage of the High Dam. Khrushchev had often been

invited to visit Egypt and now he had accepted in order to take part in the festival celebrating this huge monument to Egyptian-Soviet co-operation. It seemed a symbolic occasion.

I was asked to travel with him and his family on the ship bringing them to Egypt. It was a fascinating voyage, starting off at his villa in Yalta. Khrushchev relaxed on the ship, stealing the cakes he was forbidden to eat, talking and watching films (he dedicated one to Gromyko; it was called "The Naked Diplomat").

He was keen to learn about Egypt and the Arabs and talked with me for hours, listening with fascination to the ideas of Arab nationalism which he had dismissed before.

One day he found me on the bridge listening to Cairo Radio and he asked about the preparations for his arrival: "Are they doing enough? Are they mobilising the people?"

Again, when we arrived at Alexandria, he said: "They are applying protocol to me, Nasser is in Cairo and only Marshal Amer will meet me because I am not a Head of State."

I reassured him, saying that I knew that the President did not follow strict protocol for his friends.

Soon afterwards a boat came out to meet us and there, on it, was Marshal Amer. I went up to him and asked where the President was and he replied that he was on the dock waiting for us to arrive. Khrushchev was delighted when I told him.

He was astonished by Alexandria: "It is a big city," I believe he was expecting camels and the desert.

He got a tremendous reception. He was so happy, there were tears of gratitude and pleasure in his eyes.

But, inevitably, there were complications. Among the guests at Aswan for the operation of diverting the waters of the Nile

was Aref. In fact, along with Nasser and Khrushchev he was to be one of the main speakers. And just two weeks before he was to meet Khrushchev two Iraqi Communists had been tried in his courts and hanged. At Aswan, the reconciliation between Khrushchev and Nasser seemed complete. The Russian leader invested the President with the Order of Lenin and made him a Hero of the Soviet Union.

But Aref was a different matter. Khrushchev got an enthusiastic welcome from the crowd at Aswan, but he made a long speech and it had to be translated paragraph by paragraph. But when Aref spoke, he quoted extracts from the Koran—he was a religious man—and the crowd roared with approval whenever he recited a verse.

Khrushchev was clearly upset by the reception that Aref was given and in the car going back to the Cataract Hotel he turned to Nasser and said: "My friend, President Nasser, how long are you going to impose that goat upon me?" The President said: "Which goat?" And Khrushchev cried: "Aref . . . Aref . . . Aref . . ." and he seized a copy of a newspaper which carried a picture of Aref and asked: "Doesn't he look like a goat?"

The next day, on a fishing trip to the Red Sea, Aref started talking to Khrushchev, saying how much he admired the Soviet Union. Khrushchev immediately turned on him: "We cannot be friends with those who hang Communists."

Aref was stunned. Nasser, the host, was embarrassed. They said nothing. But Ben Bella, who was being lionised by the Russians as the hero of the Algerian Revolution, turned on Khrushchev. He defended Arab nationalism, telling Khrushchev

that he understood nothing about Arab unity or Arabs.

He carried on expounding this argument until Khrushchev said: "I must admit I don't understand you, for there is only one unity, the unity of the working class."

President Nasser joined in at this saying: "Now you are bringing us back to old quarrels. As a host I did not want to take part in this discussion and I was glad to leave it to you and Ben Bella, but now I must join in."

"You say there is only one unity, the unity of the working class. How then can you explain the fact that the Soviet Union and China are quarrelling—and these are the two countries where the working class rule?"

"You remember, Mr. Chairman, how you used to tell me about the war. You call it the Great Patriotic War. Why? Why don't you call it the Great Ideological War? I think, judging from what you have told me that it is because the party was defeated."

"It was nationalism that stood up to the challenge of Hitler. Do you remember what you told me three days ago? You told me that Stalin was taken by surprise when the Nazis invaded and that he locked himself in his room in the Kremlin and drank continually. He received no reports about the war and then called a meeting of the Politburo at which he said: 'Comrade the Stalin which Lenin built is coming to its end.'"

Khrushchev gets furious

"I think that was a declaration of defeat from the party. But the Russian nation itself stood up and turned it into the Great Patriotic War."

"And then, when you tell us that we cannot attack Communists, how is it that you yourself attack Stalin? We attack had Communists and Stalin is a good example of a bad Communist."

Khrushchev became absolutely furious and shouted: "I can attack Stalin but you cannot attack Stalin. You have no right to attack him."

This heated row went on from eight o'clock in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. By then it did at least seem that an understanding of the Arab position was beginning to dawn on Khrushchev. Nasser felt that now he could build a proper relationship with the Soviet Union.

But soon afterwards Khrushchev was removed from power. "Oh, my God," Nasser said when the news reached Cairo, "now we have got to start all over again."

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NEXT: Origin of the Six Days' War as Nasser saw it: His relations with the White House: How he fell out with Johnson



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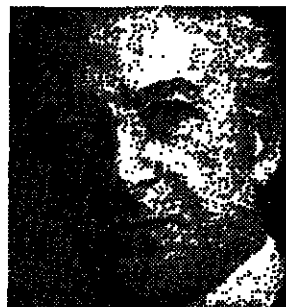
Looking at the best-dressed women

By WINEFRIDE JACKSON

THE most important collection of 20th century fashions to be staged in London opens at the Victoria and Albert Museum on Wednesday, October 13, until January 16, 1972.

If potential visitors need reassuring of its importance, the fact that Cecil Beaton has collected and master-minded this fashion anthology is sufficient answer. He is a perfectionist. Indeed, possibly only his name could have wheedled such superb international examples of clothes by leading designers from their respective owners.

The collection also marks a new departure in national museum presentation. Here there are no drearily arranged garments. Instead, Michael Haynes has devised lively settings in the



Cecil Beaton

manner of attractive shop windows for which he has a considerable reputation.

I first met Michael Haynes shortly after I originated the *Daily Telegraph* and later the *Sunday Telegraph* window display awards. Three times he won the trophy for Jaeger for which he then worked.

Mr. Beaton was photographing some of the clothes on live models posed on sweeping staircases when I visited the exhibition during its preparation. Three dresses are shown above.

"I wanted to confine myself to the 20th century because there are several excellent collections of earlier periods," he explained.

"One sad occasion during my preparation was the death of Mrs. Stavros Niarchos (sister of Lady Blandford) shortly after she had promised me one of her dresses. Some months later her husband sent me 20 of her outfits."

Designers include all the top Paris names, a few Italians, and several British. Women who have donated their dresses are a best-dressed list in themselves. The Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother have also presented two beautifully embroidered evening dresses by Norman Hartnell and there are items from other members of the Royal Family.

The achievements of Otto Lucas

THE London fashion scene has, alas, lost a dynamic personality in the death of Otto Lucas, a designer on the ill-fated Vanguard that crashed in Belgium last week-end.

For almost 40 years Otto Lucas sustained his position as a leading London milliner. In the post-war years he achieved an international reputation to the point where more than half his output was



Otto Lucas

exported, in particular to the major American fashion stores. Readers of our women's pages will remember the many occasions we have featured his models. I found him a most inspiring personality to work with.

He was at his happiest in the English countryside and took enormous pride in the garden of his country house in Kent. Each summer the garden was opened to the public in aid of the nursing profession.

For the moment his business carries on fulfilling autumn and winter orders under the direction of his associate, Miss Rose Jolly.



THE BEATON SHOW: Far left, Mrs. Graham Mathison's asymmetrical dress in black and white designed by Miss. Gray in 1969. Left, centre, Mrs. Jan Fleming's black lace and white silk dress by Balenciaga for his 1962 autumn collection. Left, Lady Victoria Wemyss donated this collet dress, designed around 1922 and worn by Winifred, Duchess of Portland.

Plunging into velvet

WITH mini and micro-mini skirts, see-through tops and minuscule bikinis who of us dreamt that a mere plunging neckline could be worthy of mention? But plunging necklines have returned along with black velvet and drippy curls.

Below, then, are two late-day dresses that represent autumn, 1971, at its most glamorous. If the white organdie frilled collar and cuffs of the Nettie Vogue dress (left) seem intimidating with their need for continual laundering, it isn't difficult to make an additional set—one off, one on. The rose is in black organdie and the waistband is satin. It can be bought at cocktail length (£55) from Simpson's, Piccadilly, London, W.1, and short or long (the latter, £59) from County Clothes, Cheltenham. The long evening dress, below, is by Angela of London Town. It is in other colours besides the black we photographed. Price £15 at Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus, London, W.1, and all branches of Owen Owen. Available in two weeks. W. J.



Pictures by MIKE MARTIN

COOKERY

BEST BUY, STILL AN EGG

BY MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

THE amazing thing about eggs is that, despite instant foods, frozen foods, food fads and rising prices, they remain unchallenged as the best value for money one can buy.

As a change from the "boiled, poached, scrambled or fried" syndrome try some of these variations for breakfast, lunch or supper.

Eggs and Bacon in Baked Bread Cases (serves 4)

1 tin loaf white bread; 2-oz. melted butter; 4 eggs; 2 rashers bacon; 2 table-spoons cream; salt and pepper.

Cut bread into 3in. thick slices. Remove crusts and, using a sharp knife, cut out the inside of each slice to within 1/4 in. of the sides and

the bottom to make a neat case. Brush cases with melted butter and bake in a medium oven until light golden brown. Leave to cool.

Break an egg into each case and bake in a moderate oven (350 deg. F., Reg. 3) for about 10 minutes until eggs are just set.

While eggs are baking, finely chop bacon, after removing the rind, and fry without extra fat until crisp.

Pour a little cream over each cooked egg, sprinkle with pieces of crisp bacon and serve at once.

Egg Savouries (serves 4)

8oz. ham; 8oz. mashed potatoes; 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley; 4 rashers streaky bacon; 4 eggs.

Finely mince ham and mix with mashed potatoes and parsley. Season with salt and pepper and form into four flat rounds about 1in. thick. Remove rinds from bacon and wrap rashers round the sides of each cake. Fasten in place with a cocktail stick.

Bake the cakes in a medium hot oven (400 deg. F., Reg. 5) for 20 minutes until bacon is cooked and cakes are golden brown. Arrange on a serving dish.

Poach four eggs, and serve the cakes topped with the eggs.

Mediterranean Fried Eggs (serves 4)

4 eggs; 1 onion; 1 green pepper; 4 rashers bacon; 11 table-spoons olive oil, salt and pepper.

Peel and finely slice onion. Remove core and seeds of green pepper and cut flesh into very thin strips. Remove rinds and cut bacon into small pieces.

Heat olive oil in a non-stick frying pan. Add onion, pepper and bacon, season and cook over a medium heat until onions are transparent. Break over the eggs, cover with a lid or aluminium foil and continue to cook over a low heat for a further three minutes, until eggs are just firm.

Slide carefully on to a warm serving dish.

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BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

THE HAND REAKED BOY by J. K. Rowling. A story of a boy who is orphaned and taken in by a family of wizards. The book is available in paperback and hardcover.

TOP JOBS AMONG THE STARS

Women scientists
at the
Royal Observatory

BY EVELYN COX

WHEN Dr. Margaret Burbidge becomes the first woman director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory next summer she will not lack female company. There are about 25 women among the 90 qualified scientists at the moated medieval castle at Herstmonceux in Sussex where the observatory took up residence in 1948 after pollution and artificial lights blotted out the stars above Greenwich.

Most of the women are in the junior and middle grades. But in the upper echelons there are Miss Joy Penny, deputy-head of the Time department, and Mrs. Flora Sadler (who held a similar post in the Nautical Almanac Office until she decided to work only part time), in charge of the occultation section.

It is a remarkable record for a field outside the biological sciences. Of the 26 women elected Fellows of the Royal Society since it dropped its sex bar in 1945 all but five have been biologists. And while women are well represented at places like the National Institute of Medical Research, they make up only 10 per cent of the staff at the National Physical Laboratory.

But at the Royal Observatory women scientists are taken for granted.

In fact it is sometimes

difficult to distinguish them from their male colleagues on clear frosty nights in the open domed observatory when everyone is wrapped up in unisex arctic gear and electrically heated boiler suits.

Why has the observatory attracted such a high proportion of women? Some of the answers are provided by the staff who discussed the question last week.

Much of the credit must go to the observatory itself which goes to considerable trouble to foster the astronomical interests of its

staff. Elizabeth Epps, an assistant experimental officer, who is working on stellar kinematics, joined the observatory when she left school after taking 'O' levels. She was encouraged to take 'A' levels and go on to read Physics and Maths at Sussex and then return as a fully-fledged scientist.

The observatory is also in favour of married women sticking to their jobs. Over the past 10 years it has allowed a growing number to work part-time.

But the female predilec-

tion for astronomy is nothing new. In the last century Caroline Herschel was made an honorary member of the Astronomical Society for her work on comets.

"It's the nice feeling of serendipity," explained Louise Webster, a doctor of astronomy, who works in the Astronomer Royal's team. "You don't have to be a brilliant theoretician to stumble on something exciting."

Diane Harmer, a physics graduate, believes that women make the grade in

astronomy because they tend to be more patient and conscientious. She was a science teacher for two years and criticised the careers guidance given in schools to aspiring girl scientists.

"They try to push girls into the arts and do not explain that there are interesting scientific jobs for people who don't want to slog for a degree."

Dr. Burbidge's appointment has been welcomed by the staff as the Royal Observatory. That she is a woman is irrelevant. They are delighted that the post



Dr. Margaret Burbidge

has attracted such an eminent astronomer. (She is at present working in California.) For although the observatory has the largest optical telescope in Western Europe, which has helped it to become famous for its work on the positions of stars, the high number of cloudy nights tends to discourage distinguished scientists.

Like the present incumbent, Sir Richard Woolley, Dr. Burbidge is expected to delegate most of the administrative work to a deputy. She will devote much time to her own researches despite the fact that her new post is limited to Director of the Royal Observatory and does not include that of Astronomer Royal as previously. Exactly what functions the new Astronomer Royal will perform is uncertain or, indeed, who it will be, but as one scientist at Herstmonceux commented "It won't be casting the Queen's horoscope."



Left to right: Mrs. Anne Savage and Mrs. Janet Sinclair, assistant experimental officers, and Miss Juliet Morris, a scientific assistant, who work with the Astronomer Royal investigating the position of variable stars in the R.R. Lyrae group.

HEALTH

So expensive, comfortable shoes

BY MARY BROGAN

LAST week saw the unveiling of the shoes we shall, or at least could, be wearing next spring. As far as appearance goes, the picture is much the same as the current season: platform soles, ankle straps and thick high heels or wedges abound.

What is noticeable is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find a shoe with a leather sole or even, in some cases, with a leather upper. Many people are not particular about this but there are others to whom wearing a composition sole for any length of time is absolute torture. This doesn't mean, however, that they won't buy such shoes, if the appearance is attractive enough. More than any other part of the body, our unfortunate feet are constantly being maltreated in the name of fashion.

As one orthopaedic surgeon says resignedly: "There are essential points to be considered when buying shoes but people simply don't obey them." The points are:

There must be sufficient room in the shoe.

Preferably the shoe should be laced or strapped. Court shoes do not hold the foot properly and sling backs can cause painful swellings on the heels. (There are quite a few laced and strapped shoes among next season's styles but there are also, alas, a great many sling backs.)

Heels should be of medium height and wide enough to give support.

The inner border of the shoes should be straight, to avoid putting pressure on the big toe. (Winkle-pickers were hell on the feet.)

One common result of ignoring this good advice is what most people call "dropped arches" or "flat feet," but which the surgeon prefers to call "flattening feet."

"You get a middle-aged person who has spent her life walking on hard city streets. Her longitudinal arch starts to lengthen, the support ligaments get stretched and that's where the pain comes in."

"If this happens, there is a tremendous lot to be said for exercise. Walking round the bedroom on tiptoes for 10 minutes each morning will help to strengthen the ligaments and, indeed, one of the best exercises is the old-fashioned waltz!"

Even with the best intentions in the world of buying shoes sensibly, it is not always easy to find a pair which really fit.

The obvious answer is to have one's shoes made, but there are two major objections to this. First, it is extremely expensive and, secondly, it is becoming more and more difficult to find people to do the work.

There is no doubt that shoe manufacturers do take considerable trouble over sizing, much more than they used to. Joan Matthews, designer for Edward Bayne, points out that an experienced last-maker knows the measurements and proportions which must be observed.

Nonetheless, for the sake of those whose feet obstinately refuse to conform to any standard size, let us hope that at least some private shoemakers will decide to stick to their last.



Sketch by INGER CARLSON.

A selection of shoes for spring. Left to right: sling-backed sandal in multi-coloured leather by Mary Quant, £5; ankle-strap peep-toe shoe by Clarks, £5.25; sling-back with platform sole and 4in. heel by Mary Quant, £5.50; instep-tied shoe in suede by Norvic, £4.30.

Victoriana is riding high

COLLECTOR'S PIECE

By DEBORAH STRATTON

WE in Britain are fortunate to have the two leading art auction houses of the world. Christies and Sotheby's fully deserve the fanfare accorded to the openings of their new seasons last week.

But one should not forget the many other fine art auctioneers around the country who have continued to serve throughout the summer and all year long. The *Antiques Trade Gazette* lists nearly 200 sales taking place over the space of a fortnight. Only a short time ago, most of these were visited by purely local dealers and collectors. Now people travel all over the country to attend sales. A provincial dealer told me recently that the presence of two or three London buyers would put 10-20 per cent on a sale, and

one overseas dealer would push prices even higher.

The seller now has as great a choice as the buyer, but in deciding whether to sell locally or through London, which is the world market place, he must weigh the commissions charged. Christies, Sotheby's and Debenham Coe take 15 per cent on goods sold under £500, whereas most other auctioneers charge 12½ per cent. Even Sotheby's new Victorian salerooms in Motcomb Street, Belgrave, opening tomorrow, where most items will presumably sell for less than at the Bond Street galleries, the 15 per cent commission on lots under £500 will be standard.

Phillips, the third ranking auctioneers who have been selling large amounts of Victorian for years, charge 12½ per cent for most lots; so do other smaller London auctioneers such as Harrods and

Bonhams. The antiques market, already in a buoyant state, is heading for a tremendous boom when this injection of Victoriana takes effect. I dread to think what new price peaks will be revealed during the 25 sales scheduled between October 19 and Christmas. Victorian goods have only just gained respectability and have a long way to go before their optimum price levels are reached.

* * *

BECAUSE the prestige of Christies and Sotheby's is so high, one inevitably thinks of October as the New Year in antiques. With this in mind, I should like to add a few predictions to that already made about Victoriana.

The ranks of buyers and sellers will grow, as new types of things appear in the salerooms: categories like paper ephemera, for instance, will pull in collectors of postcards, photographs, news papers, match box labels and many others. Watch art nouveau and art deco reach new peaks. Watch country oak do better than ever as it rides its crest as high fashion.

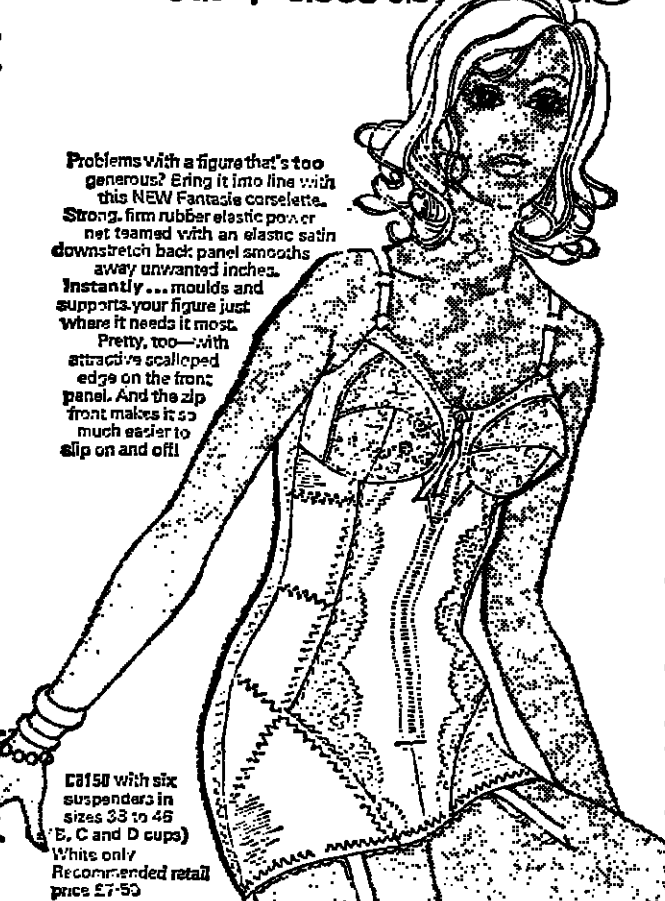
Lovers of 18th century English furniture will continue to buy and sell their Georgian furniture but will be increasingly advised to use long-established dealers in order to guarantee a fair deal. The amount of uncertain Georgian furniture around is unenviable.

Collectors have become highly educated through books, newspapers, television and the radio. They are moved by the "record price" syndrome (I hope) and will no longer believe that because a huge bottle of Chateau Mouton Rothschild 1929 makes a record £2,850 that every other wine of his kind will make the same or more. They should know that most record prices depend not on average behaviour but personal whims.

For instance, last week's wine "record" was the result of Mr. Paul Mann of New York asking his wife what she would like for her wedding anniversary. "A nice bottle of wine," she said. He obviously set his mind that that would be the one and someone else also wanted it badly.

Consumer spending is up, credit controls are loosened, faith in money is at an all-time low. The salerooms now open their arms to just about anything, no matter how far it strays from the traditional ideas of antiques. Therefore, I predict the collector, old or new, is going to back his fancies and have more fun than ever.

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Writer who prefers the kitchen sink

BY VICTORIA REILLY

WHEN I go down to London I feel as though I'm going to Nova Scotia or somewhere. I'm terrified. I've only been four times in my life. The reluctant traveller is Denise Robertson, a 34-year-old, Sunderland-born housewife whose play, "The Soda-water Fountain," has just won the £400 first prize in the B.B.C. 2 "Review" competition. It will be screened some time next year.

All five judges were unanimous that hers was the winner out of 2,000 entries—something she still can't believe. Her play is a tragic-comedy about dreams. It is about this family in which every member except one daughter refuses to accept reality. The question at the end is, has the sensible daughter herself surrendered to dreams like the rest have done and is this right?

Mrs. Robertson isn't sure whether she believes in dreams or not. "I had a gorgeous mother who every night went to bed thinking something lovely was always going to happen to her the next day. It hardly ever did, of course, but it didn't matter. She died last year and I've been thinking a lot about her since. I realise now that she had 365 happy days most years."

Winning this competition, however, doesn't seem to have made Mrs. Robertson that happy. "I felt very depressed the night I heard I'd won. I



Playwright-housewife Denise Robertson with her son Mark.

felt that suddenly people would want me to have an 'image' but I decided to stick to telling the ordinary truth."

She lives in a cosy, terraced house cheek-by-jowl with the fire station in Seaham, Co. Durham. Her husband, Alex, is a Shetlander who spent 22 years as a seaman before becoming the assistant harbourmaster at Seaham Harbour. They have a nine-year-old son, Mark, whose pets are eight gerbils, beagling little desert rats.

Ordinary she may seem to herself, but Denise Robertson is hardly this. For a start, it is not every housewife who can talk and write with the fluency of a Dylan Thomas. "I shut myself in the bedroom, climb into bed—with a hot-water bottle in the winter—and write the first draft in longhand. I used to scribble a lot as a child but it wasn't until about five years ago that I really started to write. We'd just moved here from Sunderland, where I'd been a medical secretary, and my husband's salary was cut by half. I decided we'd have

to economise, eat lots of bread and butter pudding."

Mandrake

What flying can do to executives

THE stringent comments last week from Mr. Gavin Thurston, the Westminster Coroner, on how a business executive came to fly to 18 places in 25 days will find sympathetic echoes from psychologists—my colleague John Delin tells me. Too much and too frequent long distance flying can, at worst, leave a traveller completely desynchronised with his digestion working according to U.K. time, his sleeping and waking in the United States, and his judgment nowhere.

He can be dazed and confused, lost in a welter of competing reactions.

According to Dr. Peter Colquhoun, psychologist in charge of the Medical Research Council Applied Psychology Unit at Sussex University, a common characteristic of long distance flying is "straight-forward fatigue." When the flight is in an East-West direction or vice-versa, as most international flights are, this is accentuated by crossing time zones. Thus, in flying from London to New York the body may live through eight hours, but the clock and external stimuli such as night and day through only three. Even seasoned travellers find the effects disturbing. If too little time is allowed for recovery or flights are too frequent it can be devastating.

The effect is linked with the circadian rhythms, the daily cycle of body behaviour measured by such factors as sleeping, desire to eat, body temperature and pulse rate. Controlled experiments show that the cycle normally takes 25 hours, giving the body an hour "in hand." Under ordinary circumstances it is "entrained," or pulled back to 24 hours, by what the Germans call Zeitgeber, time controllers, like daylight, eating habits or the noises of everyday life. Bearing the clock by flying across the world upsets the process.

A major experiment which monitored the effects of 24 hours flying to Malaya by 60 paratroopers showed that they recovered reasonably quickly although they showed marked deterioration in test exercises at first. But they experienced a complete, if shortened, night during their flight which may have helped. And, says Dr. Colquhoun, "they were magni-

ficently fit unlike most company directors."

The Institute of Directors Medical Centre takes a profound interest in the subject, not surprisingly since a survey revealed that a quarter of a sample of 2,775 members spend between ten and fifty per cent. of their time outside the United Kingdom mostly reaching their destinations by air. According to the Centre's research director, some of them appear to have little trouble in adapting quickly and maintaining stability.

This may prove unfortunate if they happen to be in top positions. "If the chairman is a superman," he said, "he may expect others to react in the same way and simply not understand that he may be driving them into an early grave. His attitude changes when either he or one of his key people has a coronary. There is a wide individual variation and when a man asks for leave because of too much flying he should be given it."

Unfortunately it does not always work that way. Apart from the chairman's attitude, which may mean a black mark for apparent weakness, there is status and pride in being allowed long distance travel. It may become compulsive and requests for relief may be made to placate anxious relatives rather than from personal conviction. Many cut down the trips when they reach the top, presumably demonstrating their superior status in other ways.

There are various means of easing the effects. It is essential to avoid repeating the process too soon. The best thing to do on arrival is to go to bed, regardless of local time, a method much used by airline pilots who often train themselves to stick to their own "personal clocks," having breakfast at 5.00 p.m. local time if necessary and going to bed like shift workers at dawn. They have the advantage of habit and physical fitness and they do not have to negotiate with business colleagues on a different temporal plane.

Psychologists' estimates vary between three to five days to two months for complete re-acclimatisation by less favoured individuals, as they slowly link in to the everyday events of the new environment.

There are accounts of politicians who can encompass a treaty in Tokyo, a trade agreement in Canberra and a cocktail party in Delhi in a matter of hours but these are received with a measure of scepticism. Some enlightened companies

such as I.C.I. advise their executives to take no decisions for at least a day after reaching their destinations.

The airlines themselves are emphatic on the point. In an excellent recent book, "The Travellers Health Guide" (Tom Stacey, 75p), Dr. Anthony C. Turner, a member of the Air Corporations Joint Medical Service run by B.O.A.C. and B.E.A., says "It is absolutely wrong to make a trans-Atlantic or equivalent flight and go straight into an important meeting where major decisions are to be made. The business tycoon must never go from the aircraft to the boardroom. Wrong decisions will inevitably be made."

The italics are his. The red carpet from the aircraft should lead to the bedroom, not the boardroom, and a good long sleep. Nobody knows what commercial and political blunders have been perpetrated by those who thought they knew better.

Hon. tips from Tokyo

IN the wake of Emperor Hirohito so many more Japanese than before are likely to visit Europe, that their authorities have thought it right to give them a few tips on how to behave—in planes, hotels, restaurants and the like.

Following an introduction by Prime Minister Sato, Japanese travellers by air are told that though they may take off their jackets in front of other passengers "it simply is not done" to take off their trousers as well.

If they must change their clothes in the plane, they should do so in the lavatory. But, even then, they should not reappear in their pyjamas. If the door of the lavatory is marked "Occupied" they should not hammer on it. If, on the other hand, it is marked "Vacant," they may go in. But when inside they should lock the door, and not unlock it until they are ready to emerge.

In lifts, gentlemen should remove their hats and stop smoking; and all passengers should face the door.

Europeans are, in their bathroom habits different, it appears, from the Japanese. Europeans do everything in the bath tub. Having bathed, the Japanese should never omit to run off the water and clean the tub. Should a cord hang from the bathroom ceiling, do not pull it as it is probably an emergency bell.

European W.C.s are dangerous, and many a Japanese has had an accident in trying to use them, as when trying to sit face to the wall.

The Western belief that belching after a meal is in Japan a sign of appreciation seems to be unjustified. Japanese are certainly told in the booklet to avoid it. And, if water is offered it is not for gargling.



Mr. Royce Goldsmith, in a world of his own.

Wide screen wizard

SPECIAL EFFECTS man Royce Goldsmith recalls that Saturday in April more than 20 years ago as the day he did what they said was impossible. The rest of the film crew remember it as the day they missed the Cup Final.

Goldsmith was working on the film "The Red Shoes." The particular scene was the one where a newspaper billows down the street; as it nears the camera the viewer sees a picture of Robert Helpmann in the paper. The paper figure (seen in the photograph above) begins to dance, and then dissolves into Helpmann himself dancing. The scene ends with Helpmann disappearing back into the paper which blows away down the street.

The film people said it could not be done. Goldsmith, who had cut his teeth on sinking ships, crashing planes and monsters of the deep, considered it a fitting challenge to his talents.

Came the fateful Saturday. The film crew had been told to stand by, the cameras were about to roll, when Goldsmith suddenly realised that his paper dancer was going to pirouette one way, Helpmann the other.

"I was appalled. These film stars can be very well, touchy, you know. In fact Mr. Helpmann was as nice as could be. All he said was, 'If you can make that thing work, surely I can spin round the other way.'"

In fact his brainchild worked first time, and everyone was sent home. It was not until

Coming the old Adam

ALL show business press handouts are written in a prose style which automatically puts them in a special class of mauveous letters on their own. The form is not without its masterpieces, and one of them landed recently on Mandrake's desk.

Telling of the reopening of the Apple recording studios in that beautiful house the Beatles bought in Savile Row, it contained some surprising information: "The electrical fittings have been exactly copied from the Adam era."

Hoping that there might also be a Sheraton microphone stand, Mandrake invited himself for a look round.

It really is very impressive. Never mind the period knicks in the reception room; the actual recording suite has a 16-track tape recorder worth maybe £20,000, a control desk about as big as a full-size billiards table, and coloured lights that "change the room to the mood of the artists who is recording."

That last item seems an unnecessary luxury; it may make it prettier, but those bleak little studios with pegboard walls and nibbled lino floors, which you find in unexpected places all over London, but it doesn't alter the fact that recording is a highly professional activity, calling for concentration so intense that the surroundings disappear.

It is an expensive business, too, and here the Apple handout is highly informative, offering figures the layman rarely considers. Recording on the 16-track machine works out at £37 an hour. A session, of course, is usually nearer three hours.

Apple, with its superb equipment and its thick snuff-coloured carpet, and its air of sophisticated luxury, is one of the dearest studios. Mandrake telephoned two other highly reputable ones, both with 16-track machines, and got quotes of £30 and £24 an hour respectively.

If you know what you're doing and don't mind settling for simpler machinery in an obscure studio, and if you have the tactical knack of getting the engineer in produce that elusive sound you want, you might manage on as little as £10 an hour.

So if you want to make a hit on the cheap, try Yellow Pages. But you'll have to do an awful lot of ringing round if you are hoping for Grinning Gibbons carvings on the loud-speaker cabinets.

Playboys of the world uniting

"THIS must surely be a convocation of literary and journalistic brain power unexampled in the history of writing," says A. C. Spector, enthusiastically. Spector, "Spec" as he is called with conventional chumminess—is the senior vice-president of *Playboy* magazine and he speaks with justifiable pride.

Because here we are at the Playboy Towers, Chicago, and here also are (for instance) Ralph Nader, Alberto Moravia, Jules Feiffer, The Rev. Jesse Jackson, Sean O'Faolain, Dalton Trumbo, poet James Dickey, Arthur Schlesinger junior, Roman Polanski, Kenneth Tynan, Mayor Carl Stokes of Cleveland, Harvey Kurtzman, the dapper sometime editor of *Look* magazine, and dozens and dozens more.

What there isn't much in the way of Bunny girls; and perhaps—reports my friend Anthony Haden-Guest—it is just as well. The pace is hard. A first seminar was on the New Journalism. The journalists, on the panel agreed that governments are bad, mostly, and refer to each other with elaborate courtesies. If only the rest of the world could learn to love each other as much as journalists do.

At night there are parties and elaborate meals. Writers, artists and journalists mingle in usually amiable clagues. In the Grand Ballroom beneath a ponderous coffered ceiling, Arthur C. Clarke, author of "2001: A Space Odyssey," denounces those who impede the space programme. Our future lies in space, he declares. His podium is decorated with that familiar Bunny's head. Whatever the future holds, it shall certainly have a place for the Playmate.

We conclude with politics from Arthur Schlesinger junior, and humour from Art Buchwald and a speech from J. K. Galbraith which must inevitably be described as urbane. Finally a party at the Mansion.

The Mansion belongs to Hugh Hefner, who is the only begueter of this cultural repast, but whose presence has so far made itself felt by remote control. Like Count Dracula, his juices flow principally at night.

The Mansion is dominated by a cavernous room, dignified with imported British panelling. Suits of armour glew dully, like beetles' carapaces; and there are strenuous abstracts. There are also pretty girls. Some of the more special guests are staying here, and upstairs there are roomsful of resident Bunny personnel.

"Could I land a Big Bunny at Moscow Airport?" Hefner asks,

intently. The Big Bunny is his own jet, and he is in his study talking to a wry young man from Komsomolskoye Pravda. "Impossible," says the Russian, and explains apologetically that the reason *Playboy* is so hot an item on the Soviet black market is that it is considered pornography. Hefner explains: *Playboy* is liberating.

Anti-er and anti-er

WANDERING scholar extraordinary Dr. Robin Farquharson held a Press conference in King Street, Covent Garden, the other day. It had to be in the street because the basement premises where it was due to happen were locked, the girl with the key having failed to turn up.

The conference was to announce the start of the new term of Dr. Farquharson's Anti-University of London. Fees £1 a term, but you don't have to pay. For your £1 you get the course books, including Farquharson's "Drop Out," *How in Penguins*, which explains, among other things, how to live on nothing a week in London.

Later, girl with key having arrived, everyone was able to get into the basement (nothing to do with the Communist party, incidentally—that is at the other end of King Street) to hear the first lecture of the new term, by Dr. Farquharson himself. "Anti," he explains, "doesn't mean anti, any more. It means alternative. The alternative society means whatever is in your head."

Subjects of lectures, held once a week whenever is convenient, include: Logic (non-standard analysis, intuitionism), Poetry and "Communication and Anti-socialwork." The last-named, says Robin Farquharson, may develop into an actual community pooling its income and "doing something constructive" in the social way. The poetry includes "guerrilla poetry", about 15 people may be seen in Oxford Street next weekend distributing envelopes with a poem inside written by the distributor.

There were about 30 students when last counted. Dr. Farquharson, who has two Ph.D.s and has been chucked out of most places you can think of, is witty, self-deprecating and dedicated. It all sounded most friendly and informative.

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Planemakers' biggest gamble

What is at stake on Concorde

The year has been a difficult one for Britain's planemakers, with the Rolls-Royce crash and continuing uncertainty over the future of Concorde. PADDY MCGARVEY reports on the present mood and future prospects of the aircraft industry.

THE current advertising slogan of Britain's flag carrier on the international air routes is "B.O.A.C. Makes the Great". The phrase is gall to Britain's planemakers, none of whom have an international sub-sonic jetliner on their drawing-boards or in development. Boeing and Douglas rule the airways, and production has ceased for their beautiful, successful, short-lived British competitor, the VC.10.

Does this, together with the crash of Handley Page, the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce, and this summer's massive redundancies, mean that the aircraft industry is in decline?

The surviving firms are poised, precariously, for success, relying in large part on Concorde (so far so good), the almost-shaky Rolls-Royce RB211 engine for the Lockheed TriStar Airbus, and the European Airbus, for which Hawker Siddeley are sub-contractors for the wings, representing an 18 per cent share.

The key to the industry's continuing health is further cost-sharing with European planemakers, because the development costs of new airliners are now beyond the pocket of the British planemakers.

But neither the British nor their European partners have a long-haul jetliner to compete against new American aircraft when the Boeing 707 generation is phased out. We have nothing to offer between the yet-to-be-accepted Concorde and the short-haul B.A.C. 1-11s and Tridents.

There is no doubt that misfortune has resulted from top level middle in the past. One aspect of the VC.10 story illustrates the point.

B.O.A.C. agreed to the conception of this brilliant aircraft, but in a series of "leaked" stories in the early 'Sixties they let it be known they thought it would lack competitive edge because of its size and performance. It would be expensive to operate, and so on. All this was part of a policy to put up a hefty subsidy to buy it, and a subsidy was paid.

Backed by a superb advertising campaign (SIP across the Atlantic on the Quick VC.10, Try a Little VC.10ness), the plane provided a service and style for which travellers queued, even when rivals had rows of empty seats.

But the damage had been done. With the B.O.A.C. order finally confirmed, the B.A.C. salesmen, trying to sell it abroad had their work undermined by a sharp Boeing campaign which included a folio of those London Press cuttings

knocking the British jetliner. "Why buy the VC.10?" they asked. "Look here, the British themselves didn't want it until their Government made them buy it."

However relevant that unhappy play may be to present events, B.O.A.C. are keeping very quiet about the Concorde. Even so, it is only fair to add that the British Aircraft Corporation now bitterly regrets the premature closure of the VC.10 production line. For although there are now too many international jet seats chasing too few people, they feel they could continue to sell the aircraft, and at the same time keep the vast production forces employed until new aircraft come under development.

A senior B.A.C. executive told me: "I greatly regret we did not tell the bankers to go to hell, and keep the line open. That opinion might merely be part of the continued jetstream of optimism that pours from the planemakers, in which similar blunders are swept under the runway in a matter-of-fact manner."

Sample quotes: "We were mesmerised by the success of the Viscount and that led us to build the Vanguard. We should never have built another turbo-prop."

Worse still: "The Comet disaster undermined us about jets. We thought we weren't quite ready, and that reinforced our decision to build the Britannia as a turbo-prop. We should never have built another turbo-prop."

Overall, there is an uncomfortable impression that over the two decades before and after Duncan Sandys merged all Britain's big planemakers into three companies in 1959 they have concentrated on building, in automobile terms, Rolls-Royces of the air, which were in turn beaten out of the sky by bigger, roomier, and cheaper Cadillacs.

Everything Britain has built from the Comet to the VC.10 broadly supports this view, and the Concorde would almost certainly have fallen in this same race had America followed suit with a Boeing S.S.T.

The broadest explanation of

this is that our planemakers have been headed for too long by brilliant engineers, and not enough accountants, which is equally the broad theory behind the bad bookkeeping which led to the Rolls-Royce collapse.

A Chinese delegation to Weybridge expressed interest in buying two VC.10s, but were politely turned away.

B.A.C. told them they could not reopen production for two, 50 maybe, but not two. But was the Chinese interest in two not mere caution, in view of the fact that they turned to Hawker Siddeley for six Tridents, and have since invited a sales delegation now in Peking to come and talk about Concorde?

Concorde has now been 10 years in the planning and building. The aim is to sell 150 production models, bringing in more than £1,500 million for a projected outlay of £885 million, and, while production is under way, lifting the Concorde British workforce up from 25,000 at present to 35,000.

So far, more than £550 million has been spent on development. As options have still to be turned into firm orders, it remains the aircraft industry's biggest gamble, though B.A.C. chiefs grow more confident as time goes by.

Mr. Allan Millson, assistant chief executive of B.A.C., Bristol, and our man in Paris for Concorde for several years, said: "Her 74 options from world airlines were all renewed, easily, and that fact must not be underestimated. Nobody has taken the final plunge, but nobody wants to back out."

"We're winning through, because for a year now we've been getting from the plane the actual performance figures that we predicted on paper, and that information is beginning to sink in."

"We could not drive this message home overnight, but we're now at the stage of guaranteeing to the airlines an Atlantic payload of 20,000lb. a flight. I emphasise, guaranteeing, not merely predicting."

B.A.C. will not comment yet on a buzz in the airlines that the Japanese, unnerved by the Chinese interest in Concorde,

have upped their options from three to six. The Chinese are initially interested in having three, so that the hard options on the plane now total 77.

The Society of British Aerospace Companies said to me at their London headquarters: "We had heard that Concorde's hard and soft options, including the Chinese interest, had gone up to 80, but we are unable to confirm this from our own sources. That doesn't mean however, that it is not true."

"The sting in the Chinese interest is that they are looking for a firm delivery date within three years, which might mean chopping or postponing orders for some earlier option-holders for the sake of making that breakthrough."

China may have realised, quicker than they have in the boardrooms of some airlines, that

she is on the furthest edges of Concorde's world, that trading with the West could be made so much easier with Concorde, the new clipper.

But that point is not lost on Allan Millson. "London to New York is under three hours is of itself not so important as bringing the furthest capitals of the world within a 12-hour working day of each other."

"The only exception is Australia, which Concorde will reduce to 15 hours, half of the present time. The full political, commercial and sociological implications of this have yet to be realised."

The next crunch point for Concorde is exactly three months away. Both the heavily involved Governments of Britain and France have asked the Concorde directors: "Contracts by December, please."

But apart from Concorde, what else can the aircraft industry hope for?

Britain's big three planemakers are enjoying glossy contracts in the military fields. B.A.C. are in big European co-operatives with Germany, France and Italy with such projects as the Jaguar, and the Multi Role Combat Aircraft.

Hawker Siddeley are poised for big export orders for the still-novel jump-jet Harrier.

Westland, an amalgam which took in such famous names as Fairey, Bristol, and Saunders Roe in a big merger, are making helicopters for Britain, India, Germany, Norway and France, and are in the running for a huge U.S. Navy order for the Lynx, which in itself is a Westland-originate Anglo-French project. Production is just starting on the Gazelle, another Anglo-French project with orders totalling 420 for the British and French armies.

For their future in civil flying, all three are hoping for the realisation of the Q-Stol and V-Stol aircraft.

S.T.O.L. is air jargon for short take-off and landing. The Q is for Quiet, and the V is for vertical. Q-Stol is a B.A.C. baby. V-Stol is a Hawker Siddeley idea based naturally on the Harrier, and both are based on an accompanying technology of short landing strips in or near city centres, and appear more to compete with trains of the future than with other aeroplanes.

Basically they are short, fat aeroplanes and they will form the next generation-but-one in air travel. They are relatively simple to build but the technological trick will be the relative "quiet" attained.

But all these plans are awaiting Government blessing. For the moment, all our planemakers have in the corridors of Whitehall is a squadron of paper aeroplanes.



BRITAIN'S FUTURE in short- and medium-range aeroplane making: The European Air Bus, with Hawker Siddeley wings; an artist's impression of the De Havilland (Canada) Q-Stol (B.A.C.'s Q-Stol is very similar); and the much more exciting but costlier V-Stol (vertical take-off) airliner now on paper at D.H.C.'s British parent, Hawker Siddeley.

East meets West —but only just

By RONALD PAYNE

"SHE looks nice," remarked a woman rather half-heartedly as the Empress of Japan stepped out of the limousine to the discreet cheers of a cluster of botanists at Kew Gardens. A man nearby risked a second-hand joke about there being a "Nip in the air" and a Japanese photographer uttered a Saxon four letter word he had prudently acquired during the Royal visit from the East.

Few people gathered and there did not seem much to say. They did not even find it necessary to lift their children to examine the spectacle. It was all more *sotto voce*.

A British diplomat risked a joke with one of the entourage during the prolonged stay in the Reptile House at London Zoo indicating a large lizard he suggested it might be put on the menu at the next imperial dinner. "Yes, I shall do so," said a visiting Japanese and that was that.

There was some giggling from a group of gentlemen before a vaguely saucy eighteenth century print in an ante room at Buckingham Palace. Perhaps they thought that the permissive society was there. Who knows?

The rest was silence and the vague curiosity of East peering at West and vice versa. At each stop, and all stops apart from Palace and Guildhall and embassy seemed to be at some scientific or cultural spot, the gleaming cars came to a halt.

The diminutive Empress and her caddy, Empress, who was in London as though her clothes had been dexterously copied from those worn by the Queen Mother, stepped stiffly down like automata pottery figures. Stiffly they shook hands and gravely listened to words of welcome and explanation.

Yet the courtly officials explained politely that whatever else had happened Emperor Hirohito had had a good time on his scholarly official visit to London.

He looks and is a rather bourgeois. If the Son of Heaven will forgive the phrase, kind of Emperor who likes plants. He usually lives quietly in a small suburban sort of house in the grounds of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo and now here he was in London—a long way from home for an old gentleman not used to travelling.

The Japanese, represented by hundreds of reporters and television men, were busy recording every scene. For their own people have developed a desire that their own head of state should cut a dash abroad.

But, alas, the septuagenarian monarch brought up to speak the high language in the section of an Imperial palace does not possess a displaceable personality.

As I went around the town as a hanger-on of this low-key official tour, it almost seemed that the Japanese royal person was trying to learn as he visited, like a tourist intent on falling in with strange customs in a foreign place.

Why, at the Regent's Park Zoo, he even contrived to smile while the strange Giant Panda in her pit only a few yards away ate the bar of chocolate thrust into her paw. The little man and his chubby wife, neither of whom seem to talk very much on grand occasions at least, seemed to be quietly observing the smiling elegance of Prince Philip.

And all the time the grand cortege of cars passed by unresponsive Londoners who seemed to take only minimal interest.

The small gestures of resentment, Japanese friends tell me, did get through to the Emperor and worry him. Maybe when he returns to Tokyo he will compose a stanza or two on the sad subject for his *haikai* verse as one of his duties.

Shigenobu Shima, Grand Master of Ceremonies, told me that the Emperor he serves had said nothing about hostile demonstrations and his tree being chopped down.

"Perhaps when we get back home he will say something," he remarked contemptuously.

The Emperor and Empress are so strange and porcelain, unsmiling and unsmiling, that I can understand why this was a "no" visit, why there were no real demonstrations of hostility. There was nothing trendy or comprehensible to demonstrate about. The whole thing was just strange and unnervingly non-worldly. No wonder poor Lieutenant Pinkerton ran for his life from the arms of Madame Butterfly.

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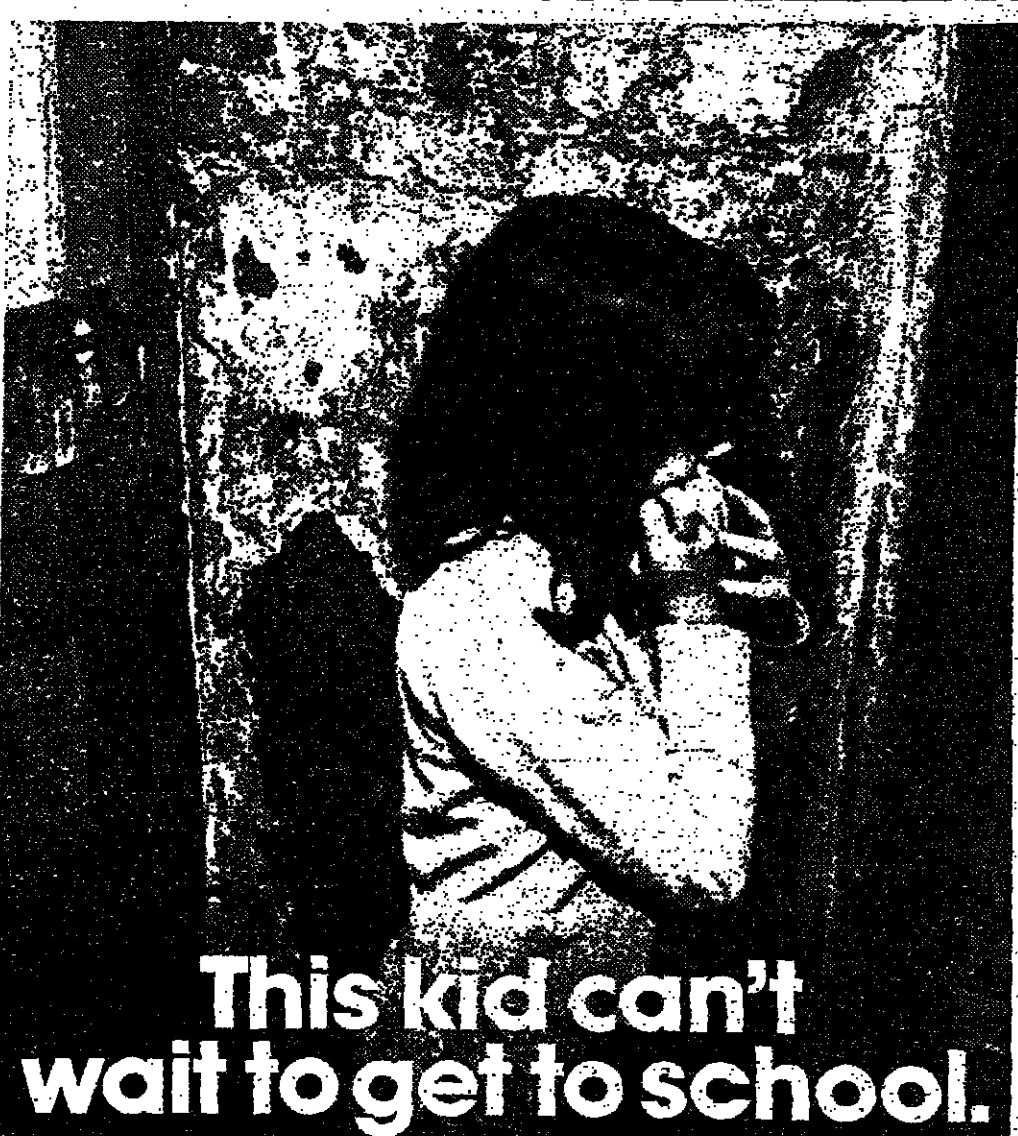
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P. G. WODEHOUSE, 90 next Friday, examines his score card

That Ninety Feeling

EVER else you may say about reaching the age of 90, and if space permitted I would gladly tell about my twinges of arthritis and the way my legs begun to wobble when I walk, it is an age when thoughtful man tends to look back and not up the he is glad he did and those he wishes he hadn't. In words, his achievements and his bloomers. I have written about 90 books, if you call that an achievement, but it is regret for my failures that looms on the score card.

The Dulwich v Halesbury match of 1899 I got the room a line-out in our 25 and, as the *Allegian* recently said, "thund-down the field," only all everything with a ass, thus allowing what have been a victory in a pointless draw.

would think that 72 later I would have for that, but your rugby I never forgets. I her dining with the ord Birkenhead (F. E. one night I said: are politics these days, head?" and he said were all right, but that conversation until I said: "Tell me always wanted to Why didn't you get ugger blue at Oxford in whenever it was?" never stopped talking.

I have always regretted did nothing spectacular football field after school. I was once to play for Middlesex, an invitation was can when it was discovered was born in Surrey. I came to fame as my cousin, N. A. House, captained Eng-

e made a bit of money time—when I was in- ing Kong Bank I got year, just like finding a street—but money everything. I some- ish I could have been the swells who lay e souls of their char- as with a scalpel of which I have gone the place writing about the younger peers finding snakes beds.

even at that I may not fit the mark and myself to a cigar or at according to choice, gineal Pound in his The Strand Magazine, have never been able Wodehouse's stories appeal to readers of and was apparently

You can't be a Grand Old Man of English literature if you have a large round head with not a hair on it

irresistible. I could only see it as a phenomenon of extended immaturity an effect of the more enclosed forms of English education. Takes all the heart out of you, stuff like that. I mean to say, Jeeves, if you're a phenomenon of extended immaturity, you begin to think a bit—You do indeed, sir.

I have sometimes regretted that I did not adopt a nom de plume. P. G. Wodehouse is all very well and even better results are obtained by extending it to Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, but how much more impressive Ambrey Trefusis or Rochester Bond. Among other things it would save me having to answer letters asking me how I pronounce my name. And with postage at eight cents a go and about to hit nine cents in the Spring this is a consideration.

Minor regrets are that I gave so little thought to perfecting my golf and my bridge, and there are also borderline cases, notably the time when I was taken to lunch—this was in 1903 when I was a callow and practically half-witted stripling—at Har-



Birthday portrait of a man barred by baldness from entry to the highest levels.

row Weald, the home of W. S. Gilbert.

After a little desultory conversation, during which I shuffled my feet and did not utter, we went in to lunch, and half way through the meal Gilbert began to tell one of his favourite stories. It was a story where you make the beginning deceptively dull, so that the audience wonders if it has any point at all, and then pause and finally convulse all and sundry with the hilarious blow-out. And it was as he reached this pause that I supposed that this was all and anxious to please, emitted a hearty laugh.

I had rather a distinctive laugh in those days, not unlike an explosion in a gas main, and it killed the story dead. And I call it a borderline case because while I was writhing with embarrassment at my social gaffe I caught the eye of the butler, and I shall never forget the dog-like devotion in it. He had probably had to listen to that

story 20 or 30 times, and I had murdered it. That is why I call it a borderline case. It had left me feeling like something the cat had brought in, and not a very discriminating cat at that, but I had made a butler's day.

Passing over such insignificant regrets as that I have always been unable to make a speech of any kind and have never learned to speak French, we come to the thing that really has poisoned my life. I refer to the total absence of hair on the top of my head which has often led to my being mistaken, when in repose, for a billiard ball.

It is not such a handicap as it would have been in Victorian times, when, if you wanted to see the face of a literary celebrity you had to use a hatchet, but even now it is enough to bar me from the highest levels. I would like to think of myself as the Grand Old Man of English literature, but you can't be a Grand Old Man of English literature if you have a large round head with not a hair on it.

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STORMY SUNSET

By STEPHEN CONSTANT

The Last Year of Leo Tolstoy by VALENTIN BULGAKOV. Hamish Hamilton, £2.25.

THE last stormy months of Tolstoy's life, with searing family scenes, attempted suicides by his unbalanced, unhappy wife, were a vicious cacophony grotesquely at odds with what should have been the ideal, serene, life end of a venerable sage.

The Last Year of Leo Tolstoy, which, amazingly enough, has only now been made available to readers in this country, is the objective, kindly and thoroughly honest account of the last year in Tolstoy's life as set down, day by day, in the diary of Valentin Bulgakov, a young Moscow philosophy student who was appointed in January 1910 as Tolstoy's private secretary.

His appointment ended in November of that year, when Tolstoy died in a stationmaster's house at a remote country railway station. Bulgakov's diary, which has been partly quoted by many Tolstoyan scholars and biographers, provides the main non-partisan account of the great family rows involving disputes as to who was to be the old man's literary executor, his wife's worry about the royalties and her jealousy of the influence enjoyed by her husband by Vladimir Chertkov, Tolstoy's friend and associate.

But the main virtues of the diary are the numerous glimpses of the old man during the calmer moods of the household, his totally unaffected simplicity and his great kindness and even humour. He dealt patiently and kindly with the numerous visitors, letter writers and petitioners who besieged his old age, but was not bamboozled by the phonies and the scoundrels.

Once he received a letter from G. B. Shaw and after reading it made a note on the envelope: "clever foolish." Of a play which G.B.S. had sent him he said: "There is no end to the wit, but it is devoid of meaning. The characters do not say what they might have said but what Shaw wants to say through them."

There were frequent prostrations, but the immense vitality of the sick old man, over 80, stared up astonishingly. Hearing about the cinema of those days, he was fired with enthusiasm at the thought of writing film scripts. And one day he went on foot to watch the Moscow-Orel automobile race and waved back as the drivers recognised him.

EISENHOWER THE FIXER

By COLIN R. COOTE

The Supreme Commander BY STEPHEN E. AMBROSE. Cassell, £4.

THIS vast, but never less than competent, volume covers the soldiering in the second world war of the man whom the many millions of many nations under his command knew as "Ike."

A nickname is usually a badge of affection and respect, and in this case its bearer was human enough to win the one, and great enough to deserve the other. General Dwight D. Eisenhower called his own memoirs "Crusade in Europe", and indisputably the war was to him a dedication to the task of defeating something Satanic.

At heart, he shed away from everything except the overriding purpose of shattering the Wehrmacht. Nobody who heard his speech in London after victory which, to me, seemed comparable to the funeral oration of Pericles or the Gettysburg address of his own countryman, Abraham Lincoln, could fail to recognise the authentic tocsin of sincerity.

This is not to say that in the military sense he was a Napoleon. His qualities in that field were often questioned, not only by our own Monty—that was not unusual—but by a more objective person, our own C.I.G.S., Alan Brooke. Ike was essentially what the Americans call a "fixer"—one able to keep the peace between members of his own team. That is not easy.

In this putting together and simplification of extracts from the Eisenhower papers on which he is an associate editor, Stephen E. Ambrose has wisely avoided excessive flattery. His theme is that Ike's conception of his duty was to carry out the policies devised by his superiors. And sometimes those policies were remarkably silly.

The author describes Roosevelt's policy towards France as short-sighted, often mistaken, ineffective, and frequently ludicrous. Its architect was Robert Murphy, who fell into a quite common mistake of thinking that he knew France because he knew French and several members of what might be called the Establishment, but had in fact a talent for misjudgment rivalled only in more recent days by John Foster Dulles.

As a result, the Americans

indulged in a pitiful and frantic search for any, even the most impossible, alternative to de Gaulle during the liberation of North Africa, and snubbed him with the utmost persistence up to and even during the liberation of France. Murphy's selection, Giraud, was a gallant soldier, but I have heard his lanky frame described as "two metres of ineptitude."

The second impression confirmed by this book is the deep antipathy between Ike and Monty. The latter's attitude grates even if one agrees that



EISENHOWER "Tocsin of sincerity."

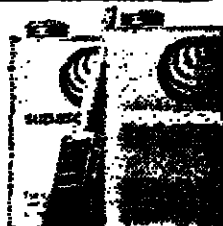
his strategy—that of a single, knifelike drive towards Berlin in the closing stages of the war—was right.

Even that is not certain. The Supreme Commander records that Monty's Chief of Staff, de Guingand, thought such a drive would be impracticable. And about the famous Press Conference, at which Monty claimed, in effect, to have won the Battle of the Bulge, the less said the better.

Where the author is mistaken is in defending Ike's share of the responsibility for allowing the Red Army to occupy Berlin, Vienna and Prague first. For example, he assumes that even if Patton had reached Prague before the Russians, Czechoslovakia would have gone Communist two years later. A talk with Jan Masaryk on his way back to Prague, and to his death, could have disabused him.

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Question 2

Which of the following is not a wine?
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St. Amour Bouzy Rouge Lacryma Christi

Question 3

"SACK" is an early name for
PORT SHERRY CLARET
MADEIRA BURGUNDY

Question 4

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2. The second part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and David Green. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, 789 Oak St, 101 Pine St, and 202 Cedar St.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and David Green. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, 789 Oak St, 101 Pine St, and 202 Cedar St.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and David Green. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, 789 Oak St, 101 Pine St, and 202 Cedar St.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and David Green. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, 789 Oak St, 101 Pine St, and 202 Cedar St.

THE HOUSE

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the dates are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The dates are: 1990, 1991, and 1992.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Date". The table contains the following data:

Name	Date
John Doe	1990
Jane Smith	1991
Bob Johnson	1992

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the dates are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The dates are: 1990, 1991, and 1992.

4. The fourth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Date". The table contains the following data:

Name	Date
John Doe	1990
Jane Smith	1991
Bob Johnson	1992

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the dates are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The dates are: 1990, 1991, and 1992.

6. The sixth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Date". The table contains the following data:

Name	Date
John Doe	1990
Jane Smith	1991
Bob Johnson	1992

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the dates are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The dates are: 1990, 1991, and 1992.

8. The eighth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Date". The table contains the following data:

Name	Date
John Doe	1990
Jane Smith	1991
Bob Johnson	1992

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the dates are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The dates are: 1990, 1991, and 1992.

10. The tenth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Date". The table contains the following data:

Name	Date
John Doe	1990
Jane Smith	1991
Bob Johnson	1992

100

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BREAKERS AHEAD AT BRIGHTON

HOME TRUTHS

AFTER much deliberation the Soviet Government has produced a carefully-controlled response to Sir Alec Douglas-Home's mass expulsion of spies from Britain. The cautious nature of the reprisals is a vindication of his firmness in this matter. Once again it has been demonstrated that to try to appease the Kremlin by a show of weakness is simply to embark upon a slippery slope.

For her own good reasons, Russia is in a mood to bring about a détente in Europe and to place relations with the West on a more amicable level. These reasons have to do with her fear of China and her concern at the American initiative to bring China into the family of nations. There is no reason to resist these Russian approaches, and indeed throughout this strange affair of the spies the Foreign Secretary has stressed the British desire to improve relations with Russia—but on fair, not craven, terms. All modern history teaches the disastrousness of a starry-eyed approach to the Communist rulers.

It is instructive to compare the facts of the Russian rejoinder (which amounts to little more than the minimum dictated by internal face-saving requirements) with the angry attacks made upon the British Government's action by Labour speakers at

Brighton last week. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Healey and numerous others seemed to believe that to put the brakes on a vast machine of Soviet espionage in our country was to offer an indefensible insult to the kindly and well-intentioned men in the Kremlin.

This is an ancient folly of the Left, but none the less dangerous for its persistence. The country has good reason to be thankful that in the period of negotiation and adjustment which lies ahead in Europe a party so blind to the truths of the age is not in charge of our affairs. Labour last week disclosed an eagerness to move the Left in a variety of spheres, but in none is there so much potential hazard to the country's future as in this delusion about the nature of Communist power.

A week ago The Sunday Telegraph asked whether Labour critics of the expulsion of the Russians preferred to give the benefit of the doubt to the Kremlin rather than to a Tory Government. *Tribune*, the journal which often discloses the mind of the faction which is at present in the ascendancy within the Labour party, has now answered with two breathtaking words: "Yes, indeed." Candour could scarcely go further. Mercifully the British people take a profoundly different view.

It is now beginning to look as if the Tory Government has seriously under-estimated the potential strength of the Labour party as a brake on the Common Market venture. Brake may not be the right word. Spanner in the works could prove more appropriate. What was most remarkable at Brighton last week was the passionate will to resist which has galvanised the rank and file, spreading upwards to envelop the leadership in its fiery fervour. This is now an Opposition in a mood to fight to the death.

It may well be that at Brighton this week the Tories, for their part, will demonstrate a comparably impressive pro-market determination. They will certainly need to do so, since the struggle is going to be much tougher, far more bitter and protracted, than had earlier been expected.

Basically, the Tory assumption has been that Mr. Jenkins and his apostles would constitute such an effective "fifth column" in the Labour ranks that Opposition resistance would be rendered weak-kneed and half-hearted. How could the Labour party hope to fight a doughty campaign of obstruction with some of its most respected and influential leaders supporting the Government's cause?

What Brighton demonstrated, however, was that the influence of Mr. Jenkins's lot is now infinitely less powerful in the Labour party than everyone has become accustomed to assume. Far from his support weakening the majority in its suspicion of the Market, it positively exacerbates that suspicion, since, given the party's present mood, anything Mr. Jenkins is "for" the party—if for no other reason—is "against."

Instead, therefore, of undermining the Labour party's will to resist the Government, Mr. Jenkins's stand has given it an extra vehemence, transforming the movement against Europe into a movement on a much broader front—a movement of popular rebellion against the whole elitist trend of the Labour party in the last few years.

This is the unexpected factor in the whole Common Market equation. The Government has been assessing the Labour party as a paper tiger, falsely imagining that Roy Jenkins had the power to draw its claws. But Roy Jenkins may well have had the effect, not of drawing the claws but of sharpening them, not of slaking its bloodthirstiness but of whetting it. To the party's instinctive anti-Europeanism is now added its equally instinctive dislike of the intellectual elite.

Not only has the anti-European campaign become a battle for a Socialist future; it has become a means of punishing those who are being made the scapegoat for a non-Socialist past. Because the European cause has become associated with Roy Jenkins in so sensational a manner, it is certain to arouse the maximum hostility, since its triumph is now seen as certain to promote the kind of elitist meritocracy which the rank and file of the Labour party resent as even more of a threat to working-class ascendancy than capitalism itself.

None of this, of course, will prevent the Government getting its majority in favour of the Market on October 28. But it could vastly affect the political climate in which the long-drawn parliamentary battle over the infinitely controversial enabling legislation will have to be fought, giving opposition to the Market a cutting edge and a dynamism that it has hitherto lacked.

Until last week public opinion tended to think that the battle was all over, the issue of entry all wrapped up. "Top people" were determined to go in and that was that. Had not the media assured

The Conservatives meet this week at Brighton, where last week the Labour party conference shattered the elitist trend by its anti-Common Market vote. How will Mr. Heath fare on this issue, which has no popular momentum behind it, even in the Tory party?

them that Labour opposition was only make-believe, since the leaders all agreed with Mr. Jenkins but only lacked his courage in publicly affirming their belief? The Labour party, in short, was presented as not having its heart in the battle. But what happens if the public begins to get the impression that the Labour party has got its heart in the battle, and intends to fight it in deadly earnest, and begins—on some of the more obviously unpalatable clauses of which there are many—to show signs of reducing the Government's majority to negligible proportions, if not reversing it altogether?

Could it not be that the present public fatalism about the inevitability of going in—because "top people" wanted to—would swiftly change to one of astonished and delighted relief as they began to realise that Labour opposition was genuine, not simulated, and might, if supported enough in by-elections and opinion polls, have a chance of being effective?

The truth is that until last week the Labour party did not look as if it was serious about opposing

entry. How could it so long as Roy Jenkins was treated with kid gloves? No one better personifies the modern image of a "top man" than Roy Jenkins, and no party prepared to pay him court could expect to be taken seriously as the champion of a popular revolt against "top men."

But at Brighton last week the Labour party did not pay Roy Jenkins court. They did him dirt. Of course the elite, and their spokesmen in the media, were indignant. But their indignation may have confirmed the public impression that the Labour party really does mean business on the Common Market, genuinely has broken free of the elite's embrace. In other words, the battle is not yet over, and indeed, in any real sense, may only be about to begin.

It is difficult to exaggerate the potential importance of this development. In a way, there has been no great debate about the Common Market, because the public did not believe that either of the parties were genuinely opposed to it. Nor were they, Mr. Wilson's critical noises were scarcely con-



By PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE

vincing. But the fact that he has been compelled to begin to sound convincing, to begin to believe his own protestations of opposition, and the fact that he and his colleagues have been forced to eat so many words and do so many somersaults, far from suggesting that the Labour party does not mean business on the Market, is beginning to be seen as a measure of just how serious, how deadly serious, its intentions really are.

Party pressure that is strong enough to make either monkeys or martyrs out of all its leaders—that is really something to take note of. Whatever else is now doubted about the Labour party, nobody can any longer doubt how serious is its opposition to the Market.

It may be, of course, that this manifestation has come too late and that public resignation and fatalism about being taken in against its will has gone beyond the point of no return. That is certainly the Government's hope, just as is the media's assumption that the spectacle of brave Mr. Jenkins being humiliated and

opportunistic Mr. Wilson eating his words will have given the whole movement against Europe a bad name.

With some it certainly has. But to a great many others it has broken the apathy that springs from impotence, shown that there is still real sap in the grass roots, demonstrated the possibility of the uneducated many influencing the sophisticated few.

All the opinion polls suggest that a majority of the country would still like to stay out of Europe if they could, but do not believe that there is any chance of being rescued from this fate. But a really passionate Labour resistance to the enabling legislation might well begin to suggest that there was a chance, that entry has not been "fixed" by a tacit conspiracy between the Front Benches.

This surely was the significance of last week at Brighton—the demonstration of how vulnerable the Labour elite had become, how slender was their hold on the levers of power, how quickly and easily the clouds of consensus politics could be dissolved.

The impact of this spectacle could well prove explosive, shattering the spell which the Marketeers for the highest of motives have sought to cast over the nation—the spell of superior expertise and wisdom. For Mr. Heath this is a real challenge. The movement into Europe has no popular momentum behind it, even in the Tory party. It is an issue which requires for its support a deferential vote, a willingness on the part of the public to do what it is told.

But Labour last week was like the impertinent little boy who had the temerity to observe that the Emperor had no clothes on. It will be up to Mr. Heath at Brighton this week to re-cast the spell, to re-exert the authority of those who know best. If he can he will be a magician indeed.

To the Point

Cancer Ward

THE disclosure that, for the past 11 years, terminal cancer patients have been exposed to nuclear radiation treatment as part of a Pentagon-paid research study makes horrible reading.

That the purpose of the study—to establish how much "total body" radiation United States combat troops could take on a nuclear battlefield—is important to Western military strategy can be accepted. What cannot, on present evidence, be accepted is the way it has been implemented.

None of the patients concerned, who were all selected partly because of their low IQ, was told the true purpose of the experiment; nor who was paying for it; nor that it would bring them pain.

Between this and the medicomilitary "research" carried out by the Nazis on human guinea pigs in their concentration camps there is still, of course, a gap. But the gap looks far too narrow for comfort. In its own interest as champion of individual liberty the American Government should take steps to widen it.

Conscience Money

SOCIALISTS do not favour the tossing of *hampers* to beggars; they have more effective ways of redistributing wealth. What was the point, then, of the miserable £126 collected at the Labour Party Conference last week for "freedom fighters" against South Africa?

When in office, and in command of all the resources of the State, the party did nothing practical to transform South African society. The worst way to save its conscience is to give a pittance to others who, though even more powerless to upset the existing order, will continue to kill and maim.

Black Jury

ACCORDING to Magna Carta, a man is entitled to be tried by his peers. Who are the peers of a member of the black minority in this country? Last week nine coloured defendants charged at the Old

Bailey with riotous assembly demanded an all-black jury. When this was denied them, they spent an hour of the court's time while each exercised his right to object to seven of the prospective jurors. In the end, two coloured jurymen were empanelled.

The jury system presupposes a homogeneous community. If our black citizens opt out of it by demanding special treatment, they are not well placed to complain about discrimination.

Pursuit of Justice

THE 45-day search for Sewell, the man now formally charged with the murder of Blackpool's police chief last August, was one of the most elaborate and doubtless one of the most costly of recent police operations.

The nation has no cause to grudge one iota of the energy and expense incurred. Nor is it likely to. The hostile reception given to Sewell on his arrival at Blackpool showed this much at any rate: however regrettable it may have been as an indication that some of the public had prejudged his guilt before his trial.

When a policeman is murdered, the criminal's bullets also go through the fabric by which a civilised society is protected and held together. There is no greater priority than proclaiming that fabric to be inviolable.

C. of E. or E.E.C.?

Come, ye thankful people, come, Raise the song of harvest-home, Which integrated soon shall be With Continental C.A.P.

IS this the kind of hymn which worshippers will be asked to sing this Sunday, when the harvest festival will be celebrated in so many of our churches? One might think so, when so many leading clerics of the Church of England and other denominations are pronouncing in favour of the Common Market.

Preachers are entitled to their own views on this question, but not to proclaim them from the pulpit.

Message of the silent Emperor

By DOUGLAS BROWN

STATE visits, at least in London, are a bore. What they are intended to express about "our two countries" is either obvious or untrue. For the public the limited degree of pageantry associated with them scarcely compensates for the disruption of traffic, while for those officially concerned they are a waste of valuable time.

Occasionally, however, out of the routine ceremonial a sudden truth emerges. This happened, or should have happened, in London last week, when the Emperor of Japan so surprisingly and unprecedentedly descended upon us.

There are those taking the short view—or a view that extends only backwards as far as the building of the Burma railway—who would have been happier if he had not come at all. They ask, not without reason, what kind of a visit he would have made to London if he and his ally Hitler had not lost the war.

But it is not Hirohito's alleged responsibility for war crimes that made his appearance among us so significant and even frightening. This unimpressive little man, bowing courteously and saying virtually nothing, did not come to make amends, for that is not the Japanese way. He did not even come to sell us more Hondas and transistor radios. He came to remind us, wordlessly, that Japan is Factor X in the present global power struggle.

What this can mean is foreshadowed by Japan's extraordinary history. Seeing Europe begin to penetrate India and China, she at first resolutely shut herself away from Western influences. Then she opened her ports to the new technology, but entirely on her own terms, turning her feudal society upside down in the process. As a modern military power she defeated Imperial Russia and shared in the Allied victory in the First World War. In Manchuria she became the

first country to defy the League of Nations, and after the treachery of Pearl Harbour made her self mistress of all South-East Asia.

Then came Nemesis in the shape of two atomic bombs, and history went into reverse. Almost without a pause Japan adapted herself to the new circumstance, and became the industrious satellite of the United States. Very dutifully she spun in the political orbit assigned to her, but within a couple of decades she had begun to challenge the mother planet in economic power.

And now there has been another startling change in the world balance. Militarily America is abandoning the Far East, politically she is hoping to come to terms with China, and economically she is erecting her own defences against Japanese competition. Here is yet one more challenge to the infinitely adaptable Japanese.

And so they play their Emperor. Anyone who imagines that he is an anachronism is deeply mistaken. He may have less political influence than our own Queen, and his ceremonial rôle at home may be minimal. But he can do certain things that few other monarchs can, or ever could do.

If Hitler started the greatest war in history, Hirohito ended it. One radio broadcast was enough to swing Japan round from certain annihilation towards the calm waters of American protection. Without it the nation would have committed hara-kiri, and those ill-used prisoners of war would have perished with it.

The experts tell us that the Japanese monarchy has existed for more than two millennia precisely because, in the ordinary political sense, it is powerless. Most of the long line of emperors have done nothing, but every-

thing has been done in their name. The political struggle has been waged beneath them, but, as the sacred embodiment of the nation, they have always been present, and always been needed.

Since the surrender, when the Americans imposed their own brand of democracy on Japan, the political struggle has assumed new forms. There have been Cabinet crises, a desperate kind of student unrest and many ugly manifestations of popular prejudice. But all the while the people have been working away in disciplined fashion to bring Japan into the forefront of industrialised nations.

Today Japan must find new markets and, in doing so, she may blow sky-high all present efforts for the liberalisation of world trade. In default of this, she must create other work for her industrialised masses; it would be easy for her to turn to making arms, and reverse her post-war policy by becoming a nuclear power. She may seek new allies, and among them could be Russia, or even China.

One of these days the little marine biologist who visited Lon-

don last week, or his successor on the Chrysanthemum Throne, may make another broadcast. From pacifism, he may say, we shall now revert to militarism; forgetting about Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we shall now build nuclear weapons; our capitalist ideology notwithstanding, we shall find friends in the Communist camp.

And there is little doubt that the nation would obey him, not because of his superior wisdom or personal authority, but because he would be speaking for them rather than to them. Once again this ruthless, single-minded race would show its uncanny power of adaptation, like a swarm of bees in search of a new hive.

This is why we invited His Imperial Majesty to London, and lived through those three hypocrisies. And it is why Earl Mountbatten, who in 1945 proudly received the surrender of the Emperor's generals and so found reason to absent himself from the formal ceremonies, nevertheless, like Nicodemus, "came to him by night."

Japan presents a problem, and an opportunity, to all the world. Chi-chi, the giant panda at the Zoo, has seldom had a more important visitor.

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Sale of words: genuine reductions

By PETER CLAYTON

FOR some reason it was usually Holy Writ that was singled out for extreme shrinkage. Someone was always engraving the Lord's Prayer on the head of a pin, or producing a Bible less than half the size of a matchbox. These things were advertised. I remember—along with "Seebachscopes" and postal courses in ventriloquism—in the back pages of boys' comics. They were at best mere novelties.

With no thought of novelty at all, and for the most practical of purposes, very much the same principle has just been applied to the English language itself. Last week, Oxford University Press brought out the Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary, in which the 15 volumes of the master edition have been photographically reduced to two. With four pages on a page, if you follow me, it is not exactly the matchbox Bible over again, but the print is tiny, and very few people are going to manage without the ingenious folding magnifier that comes with the set.

It might strike you that taking down the box, decanting one of the volumes (weighing about eight pounds) and setting up the

magnifier, is an elaborate ritual to go through just to confirm, say, your crossword guess that "browsing" was an old term for embroidery. If you do feel like that then all I can say is that you probably need the exercise and that anyway you've missed the point.

For what Oxford have done is to make it feasible at last for very small libraries, even individual scholars, to possess the greatest dictionary ever compiled (it costs £28 as against £90 for the full size version). More than that, they have also suggested a brilliant compromise solution to the problem of how to store information, for one of the great dilemmas of the age is that as human knowledge piles up, space to keep it in grows less.

Recent solutions have been microfilm and even microdot, a process which makes the pinhead printer look like a newspaper placard. But in both cases what the jargonisers like to call retrieval (I thought it was a dreadful word, but I find it dates from the 1640s) can be done only with expensive optical equipment needing electricity, lights, and storage space of its

own. With this new method you have at least something which is still recognisably a book, with all the aesthetic pleasure that means, and you don't have to go into a special room, put on headphones, or be nice to a machine in order to find what you want.

Apart from physically dropping the thing on your foot, the worst that can happen is that you might lose or damage the magnifier, in which case any efficient reading-glass would do it. It is this simplicity, from the reader's point of view, that makes the whole idea so appealing.

The Compact Edition is not the first work of its kind. Mr. Tim Chester, who has had a hand in the production side of it, told me in Oxford last week of an American photographic reduction of the British Museum Catalogue which was prepared for sale to American libraries.

And it certainly won't be the last. Although no final decision has been taken yet, it looks very much as though the Dictionary of National Biography will be the next work to be so treated by the University Press, and it is only reasonable to assume that the

three-volume Supplement to the O.E.D. itself, which is being prepared in full size at this moment, will also eventually be "compact" ("compact" v. 1 b. "to press or pack together...").

After that, why not encyclopedias and reference books of all sorts? And as long as the size doesn't drop below what can be read with a hand-held lens, why not smaller still? Tim Chester showed me an experimental page, produced in America, and printed like the Compact—by lithography, which had 64 pages on a page, and was still comfortably readable under a glass. "Printing inks are fine enough, litho plates are efficient enough, to make an edition like that perfectly workable," he said.

From the production angle, that degree of scaling-down would actually make the job easier. The existing two volumes of the Compact Edition come in a box which had to be specially designed. By that I mean it had to be a tight enough fit to hold them, but not so tight that a vacuum would be created when you tried to remove them, like getting a jelly out of a mould. And that box had to go in

specially-designed packing for transport. By making it smaller still, Mr. Chester could go back to mere book production.

But it has all been worth it. Response—especially in America—has been enormously enthusiastic, and most of the first printing of 20,000 has already been taken up. A few are awaiting their magnifiers ("settling on the design for those was a problem in itself"), and the Japanese—always warmly addicted to the large edition apparently—are only hanging back until they have a magnifier of a different type before they start ordering the new work.

I may grow out of it, but at the moment I fancy an entire library made up of photographically-reduced books. In the first place it would mean that there would actually be room in my house to move about again; secondly, I might be able to accommodate some of the books mentioned in the List of Works Quoted. The one I've particularly got my eye on is "Vaux, James Hardy. A new and comprehensive vocabulary of the flash language; 1812." I could do with that, some weeks.

Low critics forced he B.B.C.'s hand

THE B.B.C.'s long hot summer—a summer when "Aunt Sally" in the land over.

the wake of "Yesterday's" which so riled Mr. on and his men, news from Northern Ireland drew such a stinging rebuke from Lord Carrington and a crescendo of complaints alleging bad taste, bias and inaccuracy from less than 100 critics, the B.B.C. has

feature crews banned indefinitely from the port.

The second programme, screened a fortnight later, was a treatment of our examination system entitled "A Test for Life." It was immediately and vehemently criticised for its apparent bias against exams by such figures as Mr. Tom Howarth, High Master of St. Paul's School, who described it as "consistently tendentious, rigged, and intellectually dishonest."

On both these programmes the B.B.C. continues to defend itself. But into the Governors' hands.

By PETER GILL

announcing a Programme Committee last the B.B.C. has granted it a small part of their case, agreed that when individual organisations complain their views have either been distorted or arbitrarily they may from next year have their case before an independent tribunal. On other points, the B.B.C.'s Governors will remain both deaf and dumb.

commissioners, the B.B.C. pointed out that the three identifiable independent in the country—Lord the last Lord Chief Justice, Lord Maybrick, the last of the House of Commons and Sir Edmund Compton, an Ombudsman.

prisingly, though, they do owe their appointment to Mr. Wilson or to Lord goon—or, for that matter, to Mary Whitehouse, the saviour of the B.B.C. from its now clear, too first step towards creating independent review body a bit months ago.

television programmes, of them Tuesday Docu-ries and both of them ne forgotten by most of mpted the Governors to e their collective con-

first, screened on B.B.C.1 y 19 and produced by Robinson, was entitled "In Peril" and set out ure the Port of London ie Port of Rotterdam. In o, its critics claim, it nted the Port of London g on its feet.

critics there were. The f London Authority com- the Port Employers Union complained, the kers complained. Through idling of this single pro- e, Mr. Robinson achieved enviable journalistic dic- of getting B.B.C. TV.

minds crept the notion of a second opinion—a notion likely to commend itself to Lord Hill, their chairman and the former Radio Doctor—and the Com-plaints Commission was conceived.

Its birth was both protracted and at times difficult. Sir Hugh Greene, whose "Let it rip" policy as Director-General brought such favourites as "That Was the Week That Was" and "From the Hip" to the screen, told his fellow-Governors that he was implacably opposed to any such scheme, and promptly resigned. Although all his reasons for resigning remain a mystery, Sir Hugh made it clear to me last week that he would never have stomached the final plan.

The body appointed to work out the form of a new complaints procedure was the B.B.C.'s Board of Management which occupies a position immediately beneath the Governors in the Corporation's pecking order, and contains such mighty mandarins as Ian Trethowan, the managing director of radio, Huw Wheldon, managing director of television, and David Attenborough, director of television programmes.

Their plan was that there should be only one arbiter, a sort of Ombudsman for broadcasting. But when the final drafts were considered by the Governors at their two meetings last month, it was decided to plump for "The Three Wise Men" as the B.B.C. executives have already dubbed the commissioners.

The wise men have been allotted an area of responsibility that covers only a tiny proportion of the complaints that flood into the B.B.C. at a rate of more than 150,000 a year and that range from criticism of David

Dimbleby's hair-do to allegations of misrepresentation. The B.B.C. reckons that after an initial rush of complaints ("mostly try-ons"), the commission will settle down to a weekly diet of no more than a dozen.

A similar average is recorded by the only parallel body in the country, the Press Council whose officers have advised the B.B.C. on the establishment of its commission. But there is a significant difference between the two organisations.

When the Press Council was set up in 1953, also in response to growing public disquiet, it could deal only with complaints from aggrieved individuals and bodies. Within a few years, however, it was adjudicating on such issues as bias and bad taste, which the three wise men are specifically precluded from reviewing.

It is here that the public debate has taken on where the Governors' deliberations left off. Ranged against Sir Hugh Greene and the broadcasters who favour the status quo, Mrs.



LORD HILL, Chairman of the B.B.C. Governors— "... a notion likely to commend itself to the former Radio Doctor."

Whitehouse and politicians like Julian Critchley, Tory M.P. for Aldershot, see their case for a thoroughgoing Broadcasting Council vindicated in the Governors' admission of fallibility.

For it is bias and bad taste that they consider the most urgent problems. A complaint from the London Port Employers that they were actually misre-presented on the "Ports in Peril" programme could, for instance, be reviewed by the commission.

But a complaint from the High Master of St. Paul's that "A Test for Life" was "rigged" or a complaint from Mrs. Whitehouse that the B.B.C. is run by revolutionaries and abortionists would not be considered.

Mrs. Whitehouse described

the commission last week as "simply a gesture." She added: "The B.B.C. has acknowledged that there is considerable public disquiet, but it has not gone nearly far enough."

Mr. Critchley has plans afoot for strengthening his case for a Broadcasting Council—a body that would include a proportion of party political nominations. Such a scheme already has the backing of the Conservative Broadcasting Committee in the House of Commons, and later this month Mr. Critchley is to canvass the 192 Committee, the powerful group of Tory back-benchers.

It would then be up to Mr. Chris Chataway, Minister for Posts and Telecommunications. "If I can get the support of the 22 Committee," says Mr. Critchley, "we really will have a pistol to put to Chris's head."

As an experienced broadcaster himself, Mr. Chataway has yet to show himself eager to shackle the B.B.C. with a Broadcasting Council. It is doubtful, in any event, that legislation would precede the deliberations of a new Royal Commission on broadcasting, a body that Mr. Chataway is likely to establish next spring to review the future of broadcasting before a new charter is granted to the B.B.C. in 1976.

The last such report, the Pilkington Committee of the 1960s, holds out little hope for Mr. Critchley, Mrs. Whitehouse and their allies. It heard numerous appeals for a Broadcasting Council, and rejected them all.

Army is ready for Protestant backlash

By IVAN ROWAN
in Belfast

IT was a quiet night for Belfast, three shootings, two hurt, one bang. The streets were cool after rain and locked up with light-weight barricades which now line off the whole city after dark. Like squares on graph paper; no entrances, all dead ends.

A 60-year-old Protestant vigilante stood by his red lantern. "I haven't got a gun. I couldn't get hold of one. But if I could I'd use it."

Forty men in his street helped man the barrier, a wooden plank with barbed wire trailing under it like a fishing net. From 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. in two-hour shifts, they carried torches, whistles, sticks, most were middle-aged. "You wouldn't have got men like these to do this a year ago," said my escort. They'd have said leave it to the Army—or the police."

All the vigilantes can do is

hinder terrorists' nightfall getaway, as they admitted to me they have no defence against armed attack, although some have legally-held shotguns at home. This is what makes their emergence one of the most terrifying developments in Ulster's two year long crisis of bomb and bullet, not the new Protestant street barriers but the new Protestant mind barriers.

They mean that the average Protestant worker and family man is rapidly losing confidence in the Army, the police and his political leaders, the message Ulster's Premier Mr. Faulkner was given when he got only 60-40 backing of Friday's meeting of his Unionist party council.

The Protestant backlash has now been on everyone's lips for the past six months. Is it now at hand like a late season's storm? If so, what form will it take? There is now an ugly possibility that Ulster's communal strife will follow the pattern of Oran and Aghile. First, terror; then, counter-terror.

I heard one Loyalist extremist talk guardedly of measures against "those people who are responsible for what has happened." He referred to Catholics lying on his desk—who when history came to be written would have "a grave charge against them for what has happened."

Checking arms smuggling, or the Loyalist threat the real reason behind the sending of three more Army battalions to Ulster? The extra 1,700 troops could help prevent obstacles on 160 unapproved roads from being dismantled by local farmers or I.R.A. men, but it would probably take a division to wipe out the arms traffic along the 300 mile border with the South.

Border duties were given as one main reason for the reinforcements, although the Army would not at first say where they would be stationed.

But I can report this: The Army is ready for an armed confrontation with the Loyalists and a clear message has repeatedly been told Stormont that it is ready. It even sees advantages in it; the sequel to such a clash would certainly be arms searches in Protestant areas and possibly the revocation of Protestant gun-licenses. This could have the effect of easing hostility against the Army in Catholic areas and thus lessen support for the I.R.A. gunmen.

Barring a night of the long knives within the divided I.R.A. itself, which in certain circumstances could lead to one of the rival factions putting out peace feelers, there is clearly no quick end in sight to Ulster's violence.

The danger of a backlash is the key to whether it is going to

escalate another rung in the near future, I asked John McKeague, probably Belfast's best known Loyalist hardliner whether he thought the latest Army move was connected with the fear of the backlash. He said: "Possibly. But I hope the politicians are not playing with human lives."

McKeague, 41—Shankill district leader in the Ulster Defence Association—"I have been sentenced to death by the I.R.A."—was heavily involved in the August 1969 fighting between Loyalists and Catholics in Belfast. He told me: "I gave the order to shoot if they came across the road and we did shoot. And there were more shot than were ever counted."

He said: "There would be no such thing as a terror in the Protestant backlash. But a few minutes later he said: "When this particular time comes there will be a complete change in the situation in Northern Ireland in that the terror they have been trying to strike into the hearts of the Protestant people would be diverted to themselves. Their own terror would be hitting back at them."

In what way exactly would the terror hit back at them? "It's not going to be something spectacular. Something very simple. It will involve the Catholic shambles, the Falls, Ardoyne, Short Strand, Markets. And it would be successful. It would be going in to clear these areas of the cause of what's happened."

How good was Loyalist intelligence about the names and whereabouts of I.R.A. men? "It's not long since Paddy Kennedy—Stormont Republican M.P. who fled to the South after holding a Belfast press conference with I.R.A. leader Joe Cahill—was in Belfast. We knew exactly what bar he was in and how he crossed the border. There is no use in making a martyr of him. He's doing more damage to his cause alive."

But wasn't there a danger that if the Loyalists took matters into their own hands they would have a shooting match with the Army? "There have been orders, most Protestant organisations have these in mind, that there must be no confrontation with the Army if possible. There will be a time when possibly this advice will not be adhered to."

It was a fairly quiet night in Belfast. At 1 a.m. as we were talking in McKeague's car parked opposite my hotel in the city centre, an Army patrol arrived, ordered us out and searched us. That wouldn't have happened a year ago either. Despite the rain it felt an ominously dry city: tinder brittle, ready to burn.

HUNGER ON THE LEFT

By J. W. M. THOMPSON

AT every Labour conference the detached observer is driven to reflect upon all that is deeply conservative in the British nation. There they sit, row upon row of middle-aged men in their untrendy clothes and their short-back-and-sides haircuts, puffing evenly at their pipes and, it might well be, eternally brooding upon the memory of Keir Hardie. The scene is timeless and unchanging.

As the days dragged by at Brighton last week it became clear, nevertheless, that the Labour party, although it may still look much as it always did when it foregathered by the seaside, is in the throes of a subterranean change.

There was an at times almost contemptuous dismissal of the record of the last Labour Government. One after another, former Cabinet Ministers beat their breasts, confessed their errors and solemnly promised that they would never make the

same mistakes again. By the end of the week the affairs of the Wilson Government had been wound up, such few assets as remained had been distributed, and the inquest was over.

This conference was a full-blooded Socialist than the Wilson brand of pragmatism had provided. The air rang with demands that the next Labour Government should show itself red in loath and claw, that it must all be very different next time.

And, of course, behind all this was the reality of the new balance of power in the party, with the Left, represented by Mr. Hugh Scanlon and Mr. Jack Jones, at last in a position to call the tune.

The limelight was on the protracted tormenting of Mr. Roy Jenkins by his comrades, coupled with the five-to-one vote against the Conference Market, which legitimised that unlovely spectacle. But at the same time the conference was, more quietly, recording its hunger for everything that could be labelled "real Socialism," from huge extension of nationalisation (including all banking and insurance), through some kind of syndicalist hankering for workers' control, all the way to the popular policy morsels as the takeover by the State of the public schools.

It can be argued that this is what the Labour party always does in Opposition. As an election and the responsibilities of office grow nearer, so this argument runs, the need to appeal to the centre will become more and more apparent, and moderation will return.

It may be so; but there was much at Brighton to make one distrust this analysis. There seemed to be no mere change of mood, but a shift in the centre of gravity. And if the Left wing has not taken over the Labour party lock, stock and barrel, it was certainly acting as if it had, and showing precious little magnanimity in its hour of victory.

One will not easily forget the vividness of Mr. Jenkins when he egged on a constituency parties to drive the party out of Parliament. These miscreants had failed to imitate the somewhat successful performance with such amazing ease by Mr. Wilson: they must therefore be hounded out of the party. It is an ugly sort of political logic.

There was much that was ugly or at any rate uninspiring about this conference. Market, prevailing tone was harsh and sour, and this was set by the platform as much as by the delegates.

Not all the rancour, it should be explained, was directed at the unfortunate Roy Jenkins and others of his moderate stamp. There was plenty to spare for the Tories, who were duly characterised as "fascists," "gangsters" and many other disfiguring things. Mr. Wilson himself told us that "anger and fear" now dominated the life of the nation; how different from the tranquil belle époque of his administration!

It was quite a shock, after a long dose of this brew of hostility, to step out into a sun-bathed Brighton and see the delegates dispersing with no visible signs of terror and, indeed, often with every sign of conviviality and good cheer. But this, it seems, is the style of the Labour party under its new management: vitriol by the gal-

lery, and heaven help the comrades who step out of line.

Mr. Jenkins made a good try at sounding a more wholesome note, warning the conference against the disillusionment and sulky resentment which are the danger of settling over British politics," but he was heard without enthusiasm.

That speech by Mr. Jenkins was the most poignant moment of Brighton. He had been roughly treated to a degree that few politicians of his stature have had to endure, and to watch him sitting on the platform surrounded by fraternal enemies was a gruesome experience. His distress showed too plainly. There were a few romantics who either feared or hoped that when he came to speak he might unleash his own resentment, and retaliate with passion.

Mr. Jenkins, however, is not the man to seek a blazing martyrdom while there is still the hope of survival. To his great credit he at least refused to crumble to his audience, or to his colleagues.

What Mr. Jenkins tried to do, in his cool and careful speech, was to show the militant comrades the deep chasm which divides the pleasures of letting off Left wing steam from the realities and responsibilities of power. But it was the wrong conference for such a speech.

At any conference, of course, there is always something endearing about the way in which a moment of heady glory is given to humble workers, plucked briefly from obscurity to make those speeches which begin, "We in Dorking think that foreign policy is a matter of fundamental importance..." or "My constituency party has given serious consideration to the question of prices and incomes..."

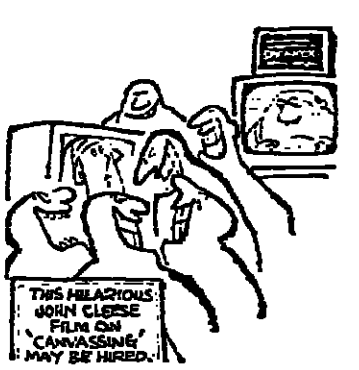
This is, notionally at least, the refreshment of politics from the bottom. There was, sadly, little enough of it at Brighton when most of the vigour seemed to be displayed in the power struggle taking place at the top.

There was only one theme which really lifted the conference up to great excitement and that theme was of course unemployment. This is the real gut issue in Labour politics at this moment, far more than the Common Market or whether Mr. Jenkins will manage to keep both his place as deputy leader and his integrity, or which one?

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, whose love of a trend is something marvellous to behold, seized on this in a breathless mish-mash of a speech, which linked high unemployment with some unaccustomed words about "unleashing" the people to control technology. He also achieved an emotional moment by introducing a band of shop-stewards from the Upper Clyde. (Many of them, presumably, would never be allowed as delegates unless they first renounced their Communist allegiance.)

I think that Mr. Heath and his colleagues might have been chilled to the marrow if they could have experienced the rage and hatred which were directed at them because of unemployment.

At least there was something healthy in that eruption of feeling from the stolid men in their unfashionable suits, which is more than can be said about their hatchet work and inter-necine bickerings which occupied their political betters for most of an ill-tempered week.



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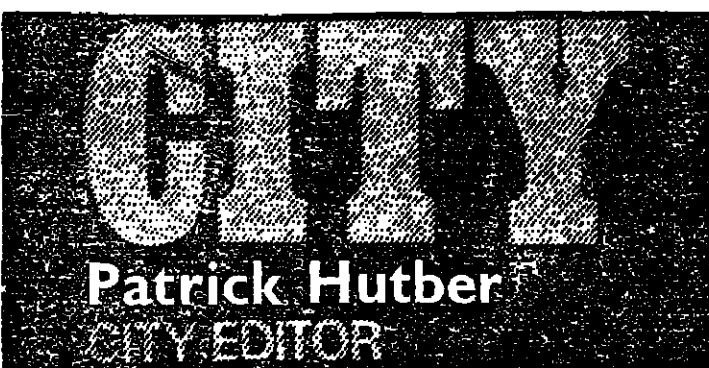
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CITY EDITOR

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The profit on Rhodesian bonds

WE have been staunch supporters of Rhodesian bonds as a first-class speculation for, on and off, the last three years. And what a good speculation they have so far proved to be!

We mentioned the Southern Rhodesia 2½ p.c. bonds when they were around £56. Today they stand at £63.

Should one take a profit? It's never wrong to take a profit, especially one of this size. On the other hand, in spite of the rise, and in spite of the uncertainty that still hangs over a possible settlement with the Smith regime, brave souls may feel it is worth holding on. Should the current talks fail the maximum loss is likely to be say £20 a bond: after a few months' joll they would probably rise again on hopes of another round of negotiations.

But, if the talks succeed, the 2½ p.c. stock, which should have been redeemed last year, would be worth £100 plus six years of interest arrears worth £15 gross. You can do fancier sums with the higher coupon stocks like the Southern Rhodesia 6 p.c. at £71. The arrears of interest on this stock are worth £36 gross (or £23.50 net) which deducted from the price of the bond leaves the buyer at a net cost of £47.50.

One of the major snags is whether the Rhodesians could afford to pay back the arrears. They claim the sanctions have made it impossible for them to pay the interest and it is HM's responsibility.

On the other hand their London funds frozen after U.D.I. and reportedly around £20 mil-

lion though that might be a bit high) have been invested in sterling securities since then and earned interest for the past six years.

But this is only equal to about half the interest and capital redemptions arrears of around £40 million. Presumably what might happen is that the interest arrears will be paid back in stages.

Whatever happens Rhodesian bonds would go up.

How Fritz feels about it

BY way of footnote, I must mention the most exciting, the most contentious and the most revealing scene of the whole International Monetary Fund conference.

This took place on the Thursday when Herr Klassen of the German Bundesbank gave a briefing to the entire German party present in Washington.

He was deep in the intricacies of the German float when a voice from the ranks, that of a Herr Fritz Berg, uttered a cry of anguish, "Floating, floating," he declared. "I am sick of hearing about floating! Compared with this present government, Hitler was a babe in the woods."

Uproar followed. He was removed to a corner and calmed down. Who is Herr Berg? Why, the head of the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie, the German C.B.I.

Not everyone enjoys floating, it seems.

Seeking a solution to Lonrho crisis

WHAT is to be said about Lonrho? The board faces a basic problem, which is not its involvement in Africa, not its platinum prospects, not its diversification prospects, not the South African arrests, not even the resignation of two respected directors.

Lonrho's basic problem is that shareholders don't like to be scared. Some investors want dividends, most investors want capital profits, but all investors want to sleep in their beds at night.

Happy the country that has no history, and happy the company which stays out of the headlines. Lonrho has been in the news too much. Shareholders have seen the shares, already far down from their all-time peak of 310p, slump

from 115 to as low as 52 last week (they closed at 61). They see a company with an apparently unbroken record of growth selling at little more than four times earnings.

They have seen powerful attacks mounted upon it in sections of the Press. Many of its moves have been calculated to produce opposition, whether it is building an alternative to the Benguela railway or breaking into the platinum monopoly.

They know it has powerful enemies among the conventional mining houses and when they see bear raids being mounted and the share price plummeting they can't help fearing that its enemies are moving in for the kill.

The low share price itself accentuates this fear: even the most timid of analysts, scared stiff of any African involvement would find it hard to argue that a p.e. ratio of 7 or 8 would in normal circumstances be inappropriate.

In these circumstances rumours are bound to flourish. When they are accompanied by arrests and resignations, for whatever reason, the ordinary investor trembles.

That is the core of Lonrho's dilemma, and it is not a situation in which board statements can help very much. The one issued this weekend does its best but it can hardly be said to be frank.

It assures shareholders that overall trading has "once again been most satisfactory" which is good to know. But legal problems prevent it discussing more than



"It's a stiff note from my bank manager pointing out that I haven't got an overdraft."

one of the arrests, the need to get the vendor's consent prevents it giving much detail on the Wankel deal, and board room discretion presumably stops it throwing any real light on the differences of opinion which led Messrs. Caldecott and Hunter to resign.

In fact I understand the split came over the speed and pace of expansion, with Mr. Caldecott calling for a pause for consolidation. The majority, confident as ever, preferred to press on.

The danger in too rapid expansion is that one becomes over-stretched and possibly over-gear. But the board claims it is within its resources and clearly it doesn't have much problem in raising cash.

As for the Wankel deal, as so often I seem the only person prepared to disclose the details. The total purchase price is about £10 million, a little under £7 millions being payable in cash and the balance over five years. Finance has been arranged in Switzerland and the aim would be to meet the whole purchase price out of earnings from the deals within five years.

The board is enormously enthusiastic about this one. Apart from the car engine patents Wankel shares with Audi/V.S.U. it is the sole owner of others which cover, for example, small light and incredibly simple motors for refrigerator compressors. But as always with Lonrho a question answered means another question to be asked. If the deal is as good as that why was there such opposition to it being carried through? Why was Lonrho so strongly advised against it?

Potentially the most damaging factor in the situation is that Warburgs have ceased to be their advisers because they felt they were not being consulted.

There is no doubt that those who said "sell" have been right till now. It is possible that the shares will prove as good a recovery situation in the end as, say, the Hodge group has done. But the problem here is knowing the "panic price," the point at which it cannot be wrong to buy. 80p was clearing the panic price for C.E.C. and 25p the panic price for British Leyland, but with a share as volatile as Lonrho, who can say what the panic price should be? And there must be a great many people about waiting to sell upon a recovery.

In the last resort I suspect that the only way to restore Lonrho's standing in the stock market would be to appoint a chairman from outside, coupling this with the support of a really major institution. Presumably, though, an outside chairman would say "Consolidate". And that in part is what the argument is about.

An Irish situation

BEHIND the rise in English and Overseas Investments from 8p to 18p this year lies an intriguing tale.

The directors had laboured for seven years to pull this former Bloom company round. The chairman was talking of resuming dividends. Stockbroker C. Wyatt was hopping round looking for acquisitions. The Board had just purchased the rights to a new, and they thought, exciting Swedish screw lift system when they noticed someone was in the market for their shares.

Up from his base in the Seven Sisters Road popped Irish property man Eugene McSwiney. His dealing profits, he said, were becoming an embarrassment, not least with the Revenue. He wanted, he said, a vehicle to put them in. His eye had chanced, Lord knows, how, on E. and O. He had acquired 12½ p.c. He intended, he said, to double his holding which he duly did (there must have been a fair number of weak holders about). The Board gulped. It wasn't at all what they had planned. But who argues with 25 p.c.? Mr. McSwiney joined the Board last week. What happens next? Wait and see.

High speed takers?

SOMETIME in November the public will get its first chance to take a direct stake in North Sea gas. Oil Exploration which, since 1964, has been a member of the Phillips Petroleum consortium, is coming to the market, and is reorganising itself as a first step.

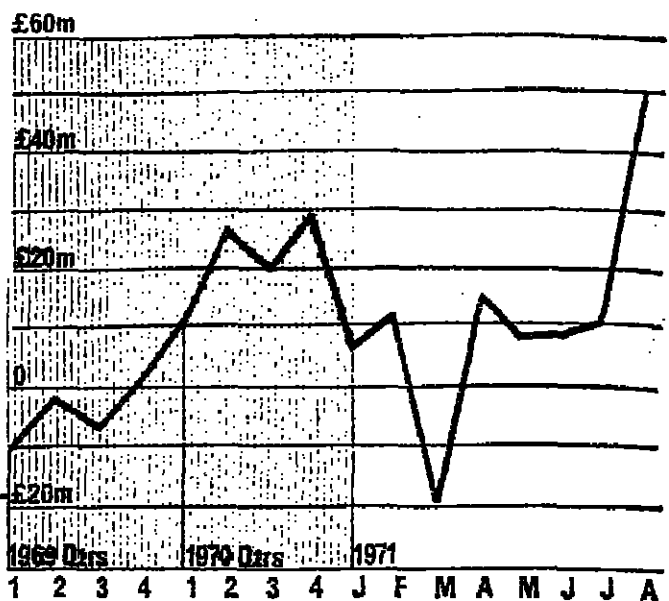
Original shareholders in O.E., mainly Fosco Minsep, Kleinwort Benson, members of the McAlpine family, National Carbonising and private clients of the Ionian Bank, subscribed to a package consisting (for tax reasons) of an equal number of Preference and Ordinary shares.

As a preliminary to the issue a new company, Oil Exploration (Holdings) has been formed. Last week it bid eight of its 10p Ordinary for each 5p O.E. Ordinary and two of its 10p Ordinary for each O.E. Pref. i.e., ten for each package.

Since it is planned to offer the shares at around 40p this places a 400p value on a package which originally cost 105p, a satisfying return for the original investors.

They, however, are still reluctant to sell, and since the Stock Exchange requires 25 p.c. of the capital to be made avail-

Jump in HP business



Seasonally adjusted
FURTHER EVIDENCE of the upturn in consumer spending was produced by last week's figures from the Department of Trade and Industry which show that July's mini-budget has had a significant effect on the level of hire-purchase business. Total debt outstanding to retailers and finance houses jumped £52 million to £1,459 million. The seasonally adjusted figure for new credit at £206 million was the highest since at least 1966.

able in an offer for sale, 15 p.c. of this will be new shares, with only 10 p.c. coming from the original holders.

The offer should go well. Oil Exploration has, in fact, a 4-26 p.c. stake in the Phillips consortium which is supplying gas to the Gas Board from the Hewett field 20 miles off the coast of Norfolk.

This amounts at present to a gross revenue of £300,000 a year and a net income of £170,000, which should double over the next two years and then level off.

It is doubtful how far one should have regard to p/e's on a wasting asset, but if one does, the offer p/e at 40p would be 25 times, and thus the prospective p/e no more than 11½ times.

The gilt on the gingerbread is, of course, the prospect of further fields. I can't imagine investors holding off.

French giants in trouble

WHILE British industry shows signs of picking itself up after the long, dark years of recession many companies in Europe are still finding the going tough.

The latest giants to find themselves in trouble are two of France's biggest names, Renault, the country's biggest car manufacturer and Rhone-Poulenc, France's I.C.I.

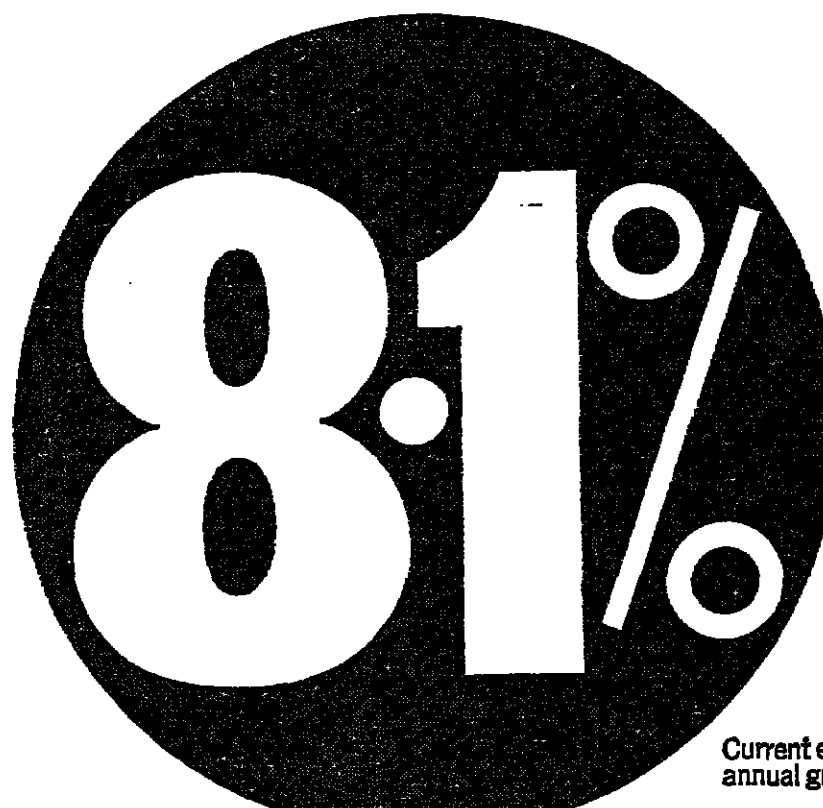
Last week M. Pierre Dreyfus Renault's chairman, reveals that the recent series of damaging strikes would lead to a loss in the current financial year.

Wages are now accounting for 23 p.c. of production costs while safety measures and exhaust emission controls are absorbing a quarter of the firm's engineering expenditure.

While M. Dreyfus, like other European car manufacturers, is obviously worried about a possible Japanese invasion in the aftermath of the Nixon measure he can at least point to one bright spot to set against the profit fall. By concentrating on the non-car producing countries in Europe, Norway, Switzerland, Portugal and Austria Renault has captured between nine and 15 p.c. of the domestic market in these countries.

A falling share price last week forced the normally reticent Rhone-Poulenc to reveal that profits have tumbled in the first half of the financial year although the actual figures were kept secret.

Like other chemical group and textile groups they have been hit badly by world over capacity which has forced price cutting especially in export markets. Rising costs—wages, raw materials—also hurt. The current massive investment programme is not at stake although it is possible that Rhone-Poulenc will have to stretch it beyond the original 1970-73 period. A this is a grim reminder that Europe is going through recession as well.



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The vouchers which accompany the distributions will be accepted by the Inland Revenue in support of a claim for relief of tax.

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Signature(s) (If these are joint applicants all must sign and attach names and addresses separately). Date:

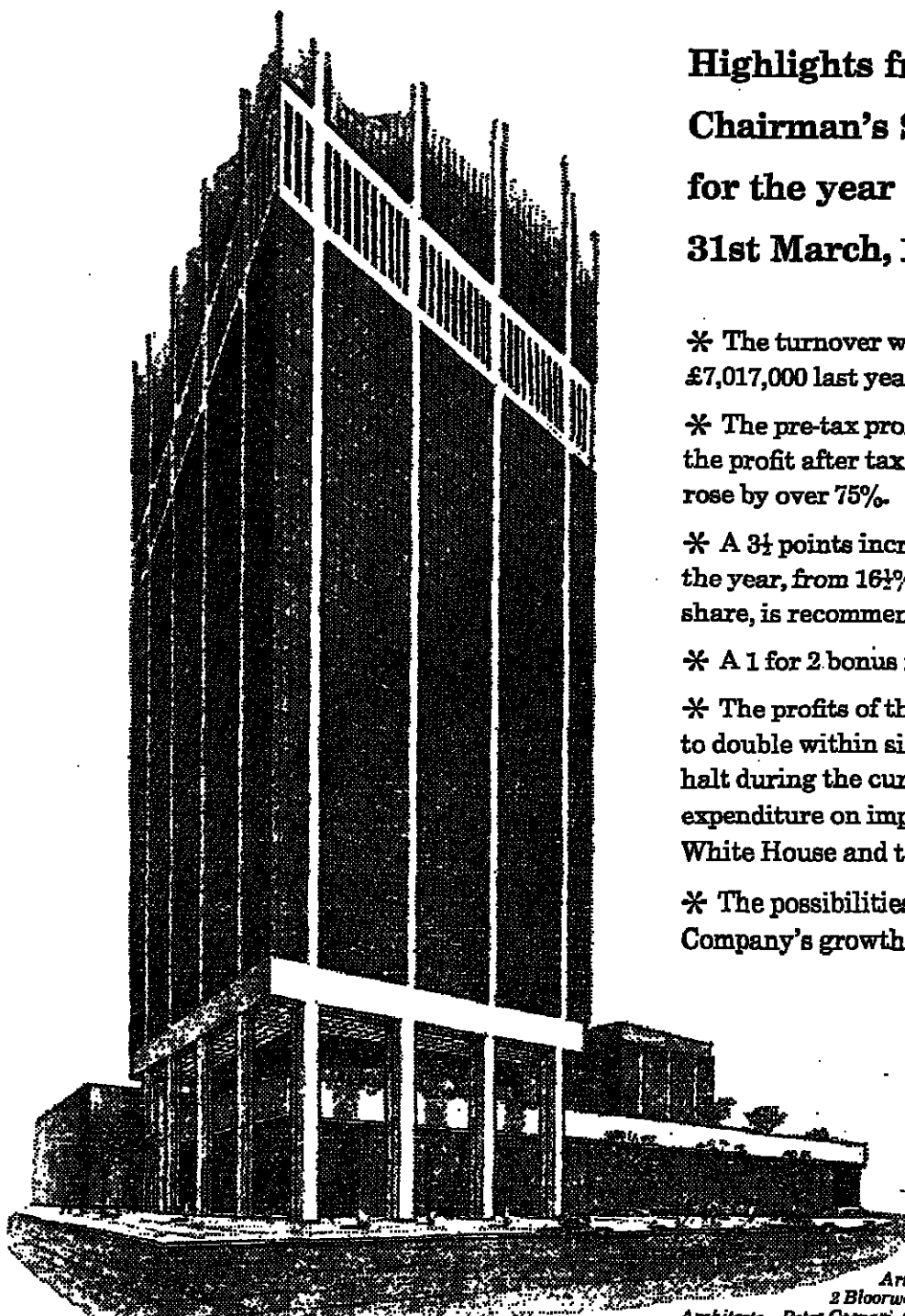
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Income
Trust

Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost
200 units	£71.20	1,000 units	£3,560.00	5,000 units	£17,800.00
500 units	£178.00	2,000 units	£7,120.00	10,000 units	£35,600.00

ODDENINO'S

PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED



Highlights from the Chairman's Statement for the year ended 31st March, 1971

* The turnover was £7,780,000 compared with £7,017,000 last year.

* The pre-tax profit rose by over 45% and the profit after tax and minority interest rose by over 75%.

* A 3½ points increase in the dividend for the year, from 16½% to 20% per 25p ordinary share, is recommended.

* A 1 for 2 bonus issue is proposed.

* The profits of the Hotel Division are planned to double within six years despite a temporary halt during the current year due to major expenditure on improvements to the White House and the Athenaeum Court Hotel.

* The possibilities for a continuance of the Company's growth are better than ever before.

U.S.A. · CANADA · AUSTRALIA · BELGIUM · FRANCE · UNITED KINGDOM
HEAD OFFICE: 52 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W1X 6EH

AFTER THE CONFERENCE

Will Labour's new economic policy work?

A new Labour Party statement on economic strategy, "Economic strategy and unemployment," issued to the Brighton conference seems to have had very little notice.

This statement comes from the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party and has been approved by its members.

BY PATRICK HUTBER

It is worth looking at the statement to see what has happened to Labour's economic policy since the 1970 conference. It is a document which has been in the public domain for some time, but it is worth looking at it again.

What can one say to that except "Oh yeah?" I am more concerned to discern the shape of a basic economic strategy. The document pledges itself to bring down the level of unemployment to the absolute minimum required for job changing and retraining, then to allow the economy to expand at the pace necessary to keep it down to this level.

a tragic waste. But you know it's not as easy as that. First because in real life nothing is painless, nothing is costless. Devaluation carries real costs. As the past four years have shown, and these costs can be paid at home. Moreover, if the Labour party were to come to power, pledged to fast-out expansion plus devaluation whenever necessary, this is the surest recipe for a run on the pound, before, during and after the election.

This is what the oil states will demand

mother oil crisis is timing this winter. The Organisation for Petroleum Exporting States, whose members are the Arab states plus Venezuela, Nigeria and Iraq, are demanding a share in the major oil companies' Middle Eastern assets.

This will apply only to the Arab states (not Algeria and Iran, because Venezuela and Indonesia have already made their own arrangements, and Nigeria has set its sights on an immediate 35% share after concluding partnership agreements with two of its smaller operators—the French S.A.F.R.A.P. and Italian A.G.I.P.).

By Our Oil Correspondent

Cedar Holdings Limited Bankers

year of growth, development and expansion

	1971	1970
Dividends	£14,138,558	£9,227,388
used capital	2,462,188	887,380
shareholders' funds	5,854,320	1,172,316
profits before tax	900,100	450,422

recast exceeded
% final dividend against 8% forecast.

onus issue
1st issue of one new Ordinary Stock Unit for every 10 shares.

uture prospects
Directors expect to exceed the forecast of £950,000 for year ending 30th June 1972. Subject to unforeseen circumstances the dividend for year ending 30th June 1972 will not be less than 15% on the capital increased by the bonus issue.

Property Bonds? Unit Trusts? Fixed Interest?

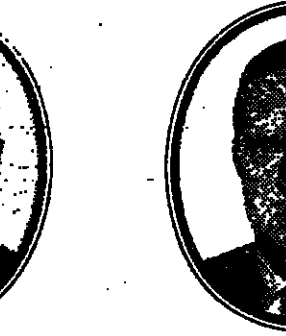
Now for the first time Hambros offer you the best of all three in a simple new investment

Normally, people wanting security plus a decent rate of growth for their money choose between three types of investment: unit trusts, property bonds, or fixed interest savings such as gilt-edged or a building society.

into Hambro Managed Investment Bonds, and a panel of experts take over. They choose the combination of shares, property and fixed interest which they believe will offer the best balance between making money and keeping your investment secure.

Now for the first time Hambro Life offers one simple investment that gives you the best of all three.

The Chairman of Hambro Life, Jocelyn Hambro, has appointed four established experts to manage the Fund. They are:



George Fletcher, Chairman of the successful Allied Unit Trust Group. Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. Peter Hill-Wood, a director of Hambros Bank responsible for the investment department of the Bank and Mark Weinberg, Managing Director, Hambro Life who built up Britain's largest property bond fund.

Where will your money be invested?

Shares

This part of the Fund will be invested in units of the Allied Unit Trust Group. A founder of the unit trust industry in 1934, the Group has an outstanding and consistent long-term investment record. The Trusts invest in a wide spread of Stock Exchange shares, carefully chosen to give the best combination of capital growth potential and income. The Fund is also free to make direct investments in shares.

Property

This part of the Fund is invested directly in property through the Hambro Property Investment Fund. The Fund's policy is to buy business property in the United Kingdom – first-class office buildings, factories and shops let on long leases to good quality tenants.

A leading firm of chartered surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, act as independent valuers.

Fixed Interest

Under certain economic conditions, the panel of experts may decide that part of the Fund should be held in fixed interest investments, to give a combination of income and security.

Under these circumstances, money will be held on deposit with banks, financial institutions or local authorities, or invested in gilt-edged or other fixed interest securities.

1. The security of Hambros

Hambros Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group and thus enjoys the backing of one of the world's leading merchant banks. It is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, with outstanding experience in the field of investment – including building-up one of the largest and most successful life insurance companies in Britain.

2. Increasing life assurance

Hambros Managed Investment Bonds have built-in life assurance cover which actually increases with the value of your Bonds. This means that the amount payable to your family on your death is always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.

3. Tax advantages

Income accumulated in the Fund is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 37½%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then a surtax payer, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.

4. How can I watch the value of my Bonds?

The Fund is split into Accumulation Units which are valued weekly. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in the Daily Telegraph, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers.

It must be realised that there is no guarantee of capital growth and that Units can go down as well as up. On the basis of experience, however, the Company is confident that Managed Investment Bonds will prove a highly rewarding investment over the longer term.

5. How do I cash my Bonds?

You can cash-in your Bonds at any time, and will receive a cheque within a few days.

6. What are Hambros Life's charges?

The offered price of Units includes an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambros Life receives an annual charge of 1% of the value of the Fund. This covers the life assurance, as well as the Company's charges.

7. Annual Report

Every year, you will be sent an Annual Report, giving a full description of all the Fund's investments.

8. How do I buy Hambros Managed Investment Bonds?

Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your application will be acknowledged within a few days.

Send in your application and cheque before Thursday 14th October to obtain Units allocated at the current offered price of £1121. After this date Units will be allocated at the price then ruling.

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out alongside the full table appears in the Bond policy.

These benefits come into force only upon acceptance of your application by the Company, which reserves the right to alter the benefit if you are not in good health or for any other reason. Completion of 10% will be paid on any application leading to the issue of a bond, provided the policy is not cancelled within 12 months of issue.

How you can draw 6% p.a. tax free*

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the Cash Withdrawal Plan. Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax.

For your Bonds to maintain their original value, calculated at the offered price, the capital value of the Fund's investments must grow by 2½% p.a. after allowing for capital gains tax. Provided that the capital growth is greater than this, the value of your Bonds will grow even after you have drawn 6% p.a. in cash. This assumes that the net income is 3½% p.a.

*If you're a surtax payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.

Hambro Managed Investment Bonds

To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited
6 Little Portland Street, London, W1W 5AG, 01-637 2781

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Managed Investment Bonds and enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Hambros Bank Limited.

Block CAPITALS PLEASE

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss _____
Full First Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____ Date of Birth _____
Do you already hold any Hambro Life policy? _____
Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? _____ If not, please give or attach details.

Tick here if you wish to draw 6% p.a. in cash – minimum single investment £1,000. (If you leave the box blank, all cash will be accumulated in the Fund for you.) ☐

Signature _____
Date _____

ST PU 2

Arthur Loper Growth Fund Index
was 93-98 up 2-0
(Jan. 1, 1969 = 100)
Duntholder Index was 7448-7
down 20-2
(Dec. 31, 1983 = 1000)

Trust-Prof.	Cap.	Paid	Prior	Yield	P.E.
Trust-Prof.	Inc.	St. 0	38-7	38-7	4-4
TRANSATLANTIC GEN. SEC.					
arbitrage	...	80-8	84-5	3-0	0
income	...	87-5	101-8	3-0	0
lock-in	...	85-4	98-0	3-0	0
income	...	86-4	69-2	3-0	0
Fixed	...	61-0	68-6	3-0	0
income	...	82-6	88-5	3-0	0
Real Estate Income	...	67-8	86-5	3-0	0
income	...	64-0	87-1	3-0	0
unlevered	...	43-7	46-3	2-7	0
income	...	64-0	48-1	2-7	0
U.S.B. UNIT TRUST MANAGERS					
U.S.B. Act.	...	57-0	39-0	2-6	0
income	...	34-8	36-6	2-6	0
income	...	57-0	39-0	2-6	0
TYNDALL FUNDS					
Capital	...	119-8	123-4	3-7	0
income	...	108-6	140-2	2-7	0
income	...	107-6	111-0	2-7	0
income	...	118-0	120-2	2-7	0
income	...	95-6	98-6	2-6	0
income	...	106-0	102-8	2-6	0
income	...	92-2	96-2	2-4	0
income	...	100-0	102-2	2-6	0
income	...	100-0	106-2	2-6	0
income	115-8	2-6	0
TYNDALL MANAGER (BERKUTAL)					
income	...	53-5	81-5	3-0	0
income	...	100-0	104-0	3-0	0
WILSTER HAMMO TRF. MANAGERS					
income	...	56-4	55-6	2-2	0

(Dec. 31, 1963 = 1000)				
TYNDALL NATIONAL & COMMERCIAL				
	Bid Price	Offer Price	Yield P.C.	
Treasury Dist. ...	121.9	122.4	2.8	2.8
Account ...	129.8	134.6	2.8	2.8
Capital ...	125.8	134.0	2.8	2.8
Accum. ...	135.2	140.8	2.8	2.8
NAVASSIS GROUP				
Capital Acc. ...	35.0	35.9	1.1	1.1
Capital Exp. ...	30.2	25.4	2.8	2.8
Management ...	125.8	125.8	2.8	2.8
Guaranty Corp. ...	119.3	144.5	2.8	2.8
Financial ...	28.7	30.0	1.1	1.1
Invest. Trust ...	39.3	39.3	1.1	1.1
Lowest. Income ...	59.5	102.5	2.8	2.8
Midwestern ...	37.8	35.2	2.8	2.8
Oil & Survey ...	36.9	102.9	2.8	2.8
Oilfield Bonds ...	137.5	144.9	2.8	2.8
WESTERN				
Trust, Trust Plac. ...	—	106.5	—	—
Property Fund ...	—	106.6	—	—
Securities Mkt. Fd. ...	—	106.6	—	—
WESTMINSTER HAMMO				
Capital ...	32.3	34.9	2.0	2.0
Financial ...	32.3	34.9	2.0	2.0
Growth la. Units ...	72.8	76.9	2.0	2.0
Income ...	29.5	30.7	2.0	2.0
U.S. Savings Bonds ...	5645	5645	2.0	2.0

**And now... Wm Hill
for Pleasurama**

BOOKIES group William Hill is in deep bid talks with Pleasurama according to informed sources. Fellow bookmakers, Ladbrokes have bid for Arbiter & Weston, which like Pleasurama is in the bingo and casino leisure business. It appears that now predicting a Hill bid for Pleasurama shares worth over 60p a share against the current market price of 50p.

WITH Chris Selmes' acquisition of Norvic, Drakes picked up a 65 p.c. stake in a quoted South African shoe concern, B.G. Shoes. Selmes says: "The opportunity to be a little pcm sgm share B.G. shares, now 68½p, are backed by assets of 100p. Drakes is expected either to set up a bid for B.G. or to realise some of its asset potential shortly."

SHARES of coal merchants Harrington, Gardner, Lockie have doubled this year and are looking for a further 100 p.c. of the equity and the main attractions are thus not surprisingly C.G.L.'s assets. These are said to be worth around 100p a share.

AFTER last year's big leap in the Ladbroke Western Credits is looking for another significant improvement in the current year. The recent tie-up with Toos. Cook for travel and holidays on credit is expected to allow groups of future earning potential. The 14 times p/e ratio at 81p seems on the low side for a growing hire purchase finance operation and the company is an attractive investment.

THE mystery party believed to be interested in buying out Mull Brewery is said to be Northern Dairies, the

aggressively expanding food group with flourishing finance division.

IN VIEW of its record it is hard to see why **Marshall's** Halifax is selling on a market price of 25p when the shares, when industrials as a whole are valued at 18.5 times. Its main activities, concrete and quarrying, have expanded profits without a break since 1964. On the engineering side, which specialises in rock drills, growth has been rapid. Dividends have been no bad assets. The forecast profits for this year of £730,000 give a prospective p/e of just over 10 and there is a yield of 4.6 p.c. **Marshall's** look undervalued.

GROSSIP in the grocery trade is that **Morgan Edwards** the supermarket and cash-and-carry group, is having a better time than most of the country's disappointing price forecasters. The shares have already recovered well from their low point of 27p to 45p and there is still strong buying. Market sources close to the company expect a further rise in the shares will go a lot higher still ahead of the next results.

THERE is a big buyer about for **Rednax**, which is a quoted vehicle of fast-expanding Diploma Investments. The company has been fully satisfied and the shares could thus be worthy of a modest flutter at 27p. **Diploma** apparently has Red-

ROTOR - in mind for much bigger things.
EXPECT some good interim results shortly from John Farmer, the multiple footwear distributor. The 11 times price/earnings ratio seems an undervaluation of prospects, assets and a fine earnings record.
PROSPECTS - Refuge
 Sometimes look cheap ahead of next week's results which should show record profits and a significant uplift in the dividend. The p/e ratio should come down to under ten times and the yield will improve on its current 6.5 p.c. This rating is out of line with the market.
THAWKER SIDDLEEY'S HS 1182 project is almost certain to be chosen as the R.A.A.F.'s new advanced trainer. Up to 150 aircraft worth some £200 million may be needed. In addition, the group's Australian subsidiary, Thawker Siddleeys Pty Ltd, may get an R.A.A.F. order for the same aircraft.
CARBON ELECTRIC is full of new ideas - ventilated polythene bags, film wire and a new car, radio aerial moulded into the glass of the windscreen. It seems that the world marketing rights it has negotiated with the Polish electronic computer organisation could be worth a £1 million. The company's sales there are expected to double this year. Carbon took a hammering from the cancellation of the F.111 but has straight-

THE colour TV boom appears to be having a very favourable effect on the fortunes of John J. Dancer, who makes the TV cabinets as well as other furniture for domestic appliances. His yearly profits were up from £288,000 to £27,000 and the second six months showed an extremely good time. The company is also seeing at only six times prospective earnings and with a good asset backing, they seem cheap.

THE differential has widened considerably between the ordinary shares of Feb (Great Britain) and 1968 up and the A non-voting shares now 44p. With some good buying of the ordinary shares towards the end of last week this could indicate that a bid is on the way. In any event the prospects for Feb on improving grounds are good in view of the recovery in the share of the industry and Britain's forthcoming entry to the E.E.C.

A GOOD deal of buying interest is reported for motor distributors George Ewer. The shares jumped last week to 19p. Some market observers are saying that the shares are undervalued if a bid, given that Ewer is also an interesting asset situation.

MUCH of the Paris motor show comes good news from British Leyland. The shares to the City market have jumped 25 p.c. in the first eight months. World exports are 15 p.c. above last year's level.

League tables useful criterion

L EAGUE tables are normally associated with unit rather than investment trusts. But taken over, say, a five-year term, performance tables are a useful criterion for helping to choose a particular trust or management company. The latest tables show that over the five-year period in 1969, 1970 and the six years to 1971 both Guinness Mahon and Ivory & Sime have featured among the top three stables on all three occasions—on the basis of performance. This year Ivory and Sime has finally made it to the top of the table.

For over the last six years Atlantic Assets has been the market leader, and both British Assets and Second Income have been the other two. Ivory and Sime vehicles have

Property Bonds. The facts.

During the last few years many forms of investment have fluctuated wildly. Property values have steadily climbed, providing one of the best hedges against inflation. But how can the individual investor take best advantage of this situation? Are Property Bonds really the answer? Here the management of City of Westminster Assurance, the Group that introduced Property Bonds, answer your questions with the straight facts.

Why is there so much interest in Property Bonds at the moment?
There are many reasons for this. First there's been a lot of advertising of Property Bond schemes recently. But the reasons people are investing their savings in Property Unit Funds are really no different from those that led us to conceive the idea back in 1966. Property Bonds are one of the best ways in which you, the investor, can take a direct stake in commercial and industrial property. You benefit from very real tax advantages as well as having life assurance cover. Probably the most important reason is that this form of investment has shown a steady increase in value. In less than 3½ years Westminster Property Units have increased in value by 41%. Of course, we cannot promise that this growth pattern will always be maintained, but certainly past records have proved our Property Fund to be a highly successful investment for both the medium and long term investor. And that's where the skill of our management team comes in.

How do I know if the management of one fund is doing better than another?

It would be simple just to say look in a newspaper. The prices of Units are quoted in the National Press, but you shouldn't judge a Property Bond by just one day's newspaper. You would be better advised to examine the long term performance of the Fund, the standing and resources of the management behind it, their charges and the facilities offered for cashing in units.

Aren't you worried that by stressing these points you might lose investors to another fund?

No. Because we like people to know what they are investing in right from the start. As we have an excellent growth record and competitive management charges, we think that the facts speak for themselves.

What is the standing of your Fund? Tell me the facts.

First, let's look at City of Westminster Assurance itself. We're a well respected assurance company, owned by the First National Finance Corporation, with Group assets totalling over £100 million. Our Property Unit Funds total over £13 million which is invested in more than 200 properties throughout England and Wales—the largest proportion (60%) being within London and the Home Counties. Many of our tenants are household names:—A.T.V., Boots, National Westminster Bank, Tesco and Watney Mann, to name but

**Here's how you invest
in the Property Units that have gone up
41% in 41 months**

The cost of each Property Bond is £45 (if you are over 66 the cost is £48). 95% of your investment secures Westminster Property Units at the current price, and a minimum sum of £50 per Bond is guaranteed at death. You can buy one or more Bonds and hold them as long as you like. Children too can hold Bonds in their own names.

The Bond is a direct investment in the Fund's properties and entitles you to share in both capital growth and rental income. The net growth of the Unit value since the Fund started has been 10.5% p.a. (equivalent to 17.1% gross). Annual reports giving details of all properties are sent to Bondholders.

Applications received by 31st October 1971 will secure Units at the current offer price of 37.0p.

The City of Westminster Assurance Co. Ltd.,
46 Horseferry Road, Westminster, London SW1 P2AQ.

I hereby apply for _____ Property Bonds at a cost of £45.00 each.
(£48.00 if aged over 65).

I enclose remittance of £ _____
(payable to City of Westminster Assurance).
Optional 6% Income Tax-free Plan (tick here, if required) ☐

COST OF BONDS								
No. of Bonds	1	2	3	10	20	50	100	200
Aged 65 or under	£45	£90	£135	£450	£900	£2,250	£4,500	£9,000

Over 65	£48	£96	£144	£480	£960	£2,400	£4,800	£9,600
BLOCK CAPITALS, PLEASE								
FULL NAMES (Mr/Mrs/Miss)								

ADDRESS _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____

I declare that I am at present in good health. (If you are not in good health, _____)

DATE _____ SIGNED _____

Applications in the name of children under 16 must be signed by a parent or guardian.
Applications will not be acknowledged, but documents will be forwarded within 21 days.

Please send details of: Property Unit Linked Annuities ☐ Self-employed Pensions ☐

SC10/10/PBF

a few. To analyse and determine which properties we should buy, we have a team of highly qualified experts. Once a property has been selected for the Fund, it is managed and valued independently. The chartered surveyors are Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, who carry out annual valuations, whilst the day-to-day management is handled by Messrs. Healey & Baker. Yet our initial management charge is low—only 4%. The annual charge is 2%, and these charges include the cost of life assurance.

How easy is it to cash in Bonds?
Withdrawal facilities are normally immediate and you can draw out part or all of your holding on request, receiving the full "exit" value of your Units. The value of the Bonds is protected by the provision of a stand-by credit facility from the First National Finance Corporation, coupled with our ability to defer payment for up to six months if in our opinion such action is required in the interests of the Bondholders.

What is the tax situation with Property Bonds?

An investment in the Group's Property Bonds frees you from all Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax worries. Your only possible liability, if your income comes into the Surtax bracket at the time of encashment, is for Surtax itself. It is all worth noting that Property Unit Funds pay Tax at a much lower rate than Property Companies—37.50% in fact, as against 59.35%, the latter consisting of Corporation Tax plus standard rate Income Tax. In addition Property Companies pay tax on Capital Gains at 40%, whereas a Property Fund pays 30%. So you can see that there are very real tax advantages, not only while you're holding the Bonds, but when you encash them too.

Could I get a regular income from Property Bonds if I didn't want all my share of the Fund's growth to be re-invested?

Yes—we have an optional 6% Income Plan, free of Income Tax. Holders of 5 or more Bonds can adopt this Plan from the outset or at any future date. In June each year a number of Units, equal to 6% of your original investment, are cashed. This is equivalent to £9.8% gross. Although the number of Units held will decrease each year, the anticipated rise in the value of the remaining Units should at least maintain the value of your original investment.

INVESTMENT TRUST LEVELS

[illegible]

Save and Prosper
offers the private investor a choice
1. An investment in Europe (see page 5)
2. A stake in property (see page 31).

The City of Westminster Assurance Group Property Bonds

A subsidiary of FIRST NATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

the week
in focus

...ing societies cut rates.
...mortgage rate fell from
8 p.c. and deposit rate
p.c. to 4 p.c.
...tion the Labour Party
...ence voted overwhelmingly
...against the Conservative
...terms for joining
...European Community.
...y's economic document
...price controls and a
...incomes policy.
...of gold and foreign
...cies rose by £86 million
...to reach a record of
£2,089 million.
...encouraging figures on
...enomy emerged. The
...showed a sharp rise
...the Chancellor's
...ion of H.P. and credit
...s review of business
...de was more optimistic
...sur months previously.
...encouraged the bank
...and the F.T. index
...9 points on the week
...s. Secretary of State
...dustry gave warning
...U.S. rescue oper-
...would collapse if a
...settlement on reorgan-
...and closure was not
...rn B.S.A. was rescued
...Barclays Bank plan
...involved a change of
...ment and reorgan-
...resulting in 3,000 re-
...cies.
...ted that the strike in
...ties oil field 110 miles
...erdeen was a major
...ch indicates that the
...oil produce 20 p.c.
...of oil needs.
...the Central Electricity
...ing Board's orders led
...their loss of 1200 jobs
...of oil needs.
...ates Secretary of the
...John Connolly, called
...to union co-operation
...ident Nixon's Phase
...omic plan which
...the incomes policy
...is current wage and
...se comes to an end.
...plans for "participat-
...the oil companies"
...in the Middle East
...ealed. O.P.E.C. wants
...with a minimum 20 p.c.
...operation.
...st trade was expected
...r from the Soviet
...of British diplomats
...nemen as a reprisal
...ain's action against
...ies.

Martin Ford's market bow

THE current flood of new issues shows no sign of abating. Coming to market in the next week or so is Martin Ford, the women's separates and clothes chain. Ford has over 30 shops in London and the Home Counties and has been pushing its profits up steadily in the last few years.

Turnover of £1.4 million in 1968 had risen to £2 million in 1970 with improving margins doubling pre-tax profits to £404,000 over the same period. Profits for 1971 are expected to be some 50 p.c. higher.

The company is looking for fresh funds to expand its range of shops. The offer for sale is likely to be for around 5-7 million ordinary 10p shares.

WATCHING BRIEF

also adjacent to 21/9 and north-east of Chieftain's area.

In exchange for this seismic work, Chieftain will let B.P. drill free in its block and will share any oil discovered 50 p.c. with B.P.

The vital point is this: B.P. is finding that as it has moved towards Chieftain's area (that is south-west towards the Scottish coast) the pay zone, or the sedimentary oil bearing rocks, are getting wider. Because of faulting the oil may suddenly stop dead before the Chieftain block; or the pay zone may start narrowing. But if it does not, there is a good chance that Chieftain is plum in the middle of an oilfield. And right beside Chieftain is Hamilton, with Associated Newspapers' Blackfries Oil.

Varney looks a boy

THE housebuilding sector of the market has had a big rise this year but there are still buying opportunities and the occasional bargain such as Varney (Holdings).

This residential estate developer raised its profits last year from £105,000 to £196,000 and the chairman recently told shareholders that the group's future outlook is better than it has been for some time.

Varney's housebuilding operations are London-based but it also has major Scottish interests. At 35p, the 8-6 times p/e ratio represents a distinct under-valuation. In this relatively fashionable market sector and the shares, which have a conservative net asset backing of 40p a share, look a buy. The 7-1 p.c. yield is also worth having.

Speculation of the week

Halma in Cannon Street deal?

DEALERS in the shares of Halma Investments have observed some interesting buying recently and it seems that the shares are destined for more ambitious days.

About 18 p.c. of Halma's equity is held by Cannon Street Investments, one of Slater Walker's satellites. It has been heard that Halma is to be Cannon Street's main industrial arm and that a deal involving the injection of assets into Halma is imminent.

The idea, apparently, is to bolster Halma's asset-backing to underpin the present price of 31-1/2p. After that, another deal will take the net asset value a lot higher. Cannon Street, it is said, will end up with around 48 p.c. of Halma's capital. At present Halma is just an investment dealing company with some small engineering interests. But confirmation of the present quiet rumours would certainly send the price leaping off. They are a good speculation.

Good news for Building Society investors...

If you have £1000 or more in a Building Society (or any fixed interest investment, come to that), we have good news for you. Please complete and return the coupon, and we will send you full details—without cost or obligation.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, details of the 'Good News' as it affects me.

Name _____ EU 1571

Address _____

Day Tel. No. _____

Amount Currently Invested £ _____ at _____ % p.a.

Date of Birth _____ Wife's Date of Birth _____

U.K. Gross Income _____ Top Rate of Surtax _____

Bevington Lowndes Limited, 5, West Halkin Street, Belgrave, London SW1. Tel: 01-235 8000 (20 lines, 24 hour service). In the North: 25, Cross Street, Manchester 2. Tel: 061-834 0326.

Bevington Lowndes

MORE PAY MORE PAY

STUCK

"One's a left-winger and the other's a moderate."



Hill, Samuel Income suited to trustees

HILL, SAMUEL'S Income Trust is invested in about 60 British companies whose shares qualify as wider range investments. This means that they are suitable for the trustees of wills and settlements, as well as the private investor looking for a secure home for his savings.

Unit Offers

Khor's High Return has produced an increased return in every year since the launch in 1964. The advertisement appears on page 3. Vantage's High Income is invested totally in ordinary shares thus offering good growth prospects. The estimated gross yield is 8-1 p.c. one of the highest available.

The Schroder General Fund, managed by merchant bankers Schroder Wagg, looks for steady growth of the longer term. The minimum holding is just over £200 and charges are reduced for larger investors.

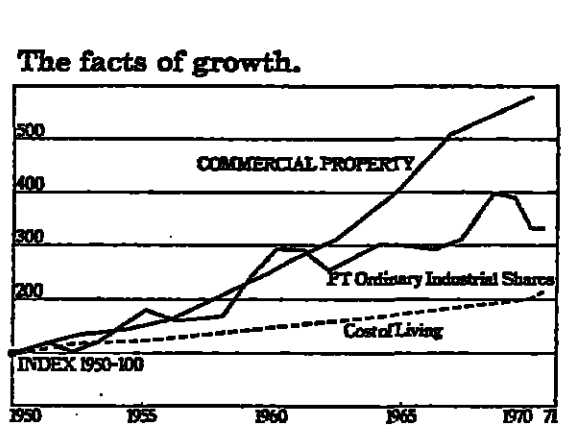
The Merchant Investors Property Bond is backed by United Dominions Trust. Should your investment decisions be influenced by this?

The Merchant Investors Property Bond was launched last year by Old Broad Street Securities—the merchant banking arm of United Dominions Trust. The entry by this £450 million Finance Group provoked a more-than-usual stir of interest from knowledgeable investment critics.

It was true, of course, that property bonds had already established for themselves an undeniable glamour, with their high quoted growth rates and the good performance of commercial property in the past.

But the entry of UDT into this arena indicated that the biggest Finance Group in Britain was determined to build a new and important opportunity for investors. At the same time, it was clear that this determination was accompanied by a staunch conviction that investors' interests should be scrupulously safeguarded.

With this kind of backing, it is perhaps not surprising that the Merchant Investors Property Bond has steadily attracted investment to the tune, now, of around £2½ million, but another major factor in its success has been the exclusive appointment as Property Managers of Richard Ellis & Son—one of the most respected names in the whole country.



Going on past experience, well-selected and expertly managed property should continue to show good capital growth. Property values can, of course, go down as well as up. But there's no reason to suppose that commercial property should do less well in the next decade or so than it has in the last 20 years.

Withdrawal Plan
Each year you can withdraw up to **7%** of the value of your Bond completely free of Income Tax, provided your investment is over £1,000.

The Merchant Investors Property Bond: how it works. When you buy your Bond your investment is paid into the Property Fund along with that of your fellow Merchant Investors. Your Bond will tell you the number of units in the Fund allocated to you. From then on, you share in any appreciation of the value of the property bought, and the rental income

derived from it. (At the same time, your Bond gives you a life assurance benefit.) And that, in effect, is all there is to it. You're involved in no effort beyond sitting back and watching the Fund do the work for you.

How to cash in. You may cash your Bond in whole or in part, at any time (minimum £50). You will receive the full value of your units at the price of the next monthly valuation. There are no deductions or penalties of any kind made from this sum. The Company reserves the right, in very exceptional circumstances, and only when the Actuary considers it necessary, to defer cashing-in for, at maximum, 6 months.

Management Charges. The Insurance Company makes an initial charge of 5% of the premium you pay. The remaining 95% is used to purchase your allocation of units at the current price. In addition, each year the Company makes a charge of 1% of the value of the Fund.

These two items are the only management charges made by the Company and they also cover the cost of providing the life assurance benefit.

How to become a Merchant Investor. You will find an application form below. Send this with your cheque (minimum £100, no maximum) and, on acceptance, you will receive a Bond. This will show you the number of Units of the Property Fund allocated to you. It will also tell you about your life assurance benefit.

It only remains for us to add how much we look forward to welcoming you to the select and increasingly affluent company of Merchant Investors.

To: Old Broad Street Securities Assurance Ltd, 30 King St, London, EC2V 8DT Tel: 01-600 5191, 01-606 7281

I wish to invest £ _____ in Merchant Investors Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Old Broad Street Securities Assurance Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) _____

Forenames _____

Address _____

Occupation _____ Date of Birth _____

Are you in good health and free from effects of previous illness or accidents? Yes/No. If no, please give details.

Tick here for Automatic Withdrawal Plan (minimum single investment—£1,000) ☐ Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of units allocated at the current price of 105 Sp. This offer applies to proposals accepted prior to Tuesday November 3rd, 1971.

Signature _____ Date _____

Tick here if you would like more information on: the lump sum plan ☐ our monthly savings plan ☐

This advertisement is based on current law and Inland Revenue practice. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases but the Life cover comes into force only upon acceptance by the Company.

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the luxury diary for investors less than half price.

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standing offer affects your pocket in two ways. At first you get the Investors Chronicle de luxe pocket diary in 50p instead of the usual £1.34. It's a leather im-line gold-edged and it's full of compact information for investors. Account days, commissions, ex. capital gains, estate duty—it's all here plus a register to keep account of all your share ones.

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the coupon now to take advantage of this unique offer.

Investors Chronicle, 30 Finsbury Square, EC2A 1PJ

and me the next 36 issues of the Investors Chronicle together with my de-luxe investor's diary. Remittance for £5-70. (Cheques/P.O.s payable to Iton Publications Ltd.)

Dividends this week

MONDAY—Empire Stores (Bradford) (Int.), Glaxo Group, Shipping Industrial Holdings (Int.).

TUESDAY—Sabbcock & Wilcox (Int.), Consolidated Gold Fields, De Vere Hotels (Int.), Grattan Warehouses (Int.), Lefney Products (Int.), Marks & Spencer (Int.), Ocean Steam Ship (Int.).

WEDNESDAY—Austin Reed Group (Int.), Orion Insurance (Int.).

THURSDAY—British Home Stores (Int.), Matthews Wrightson Holdings (Int.), Wigham Richardson (Int.).

FRIDAY—Rothergill & Harvey (Int.).

National Provident Institution, 48 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0BB. Telephone: 01-623 4200

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I bought a "dream bungalow" last year and for the first six months was blissfully happy until dry rot began to appear and spread at an alarming rate. I have approached the former owner and asked him to share the cost of making good the damage but he says that I should have been more careful when I inspected the property. Surely he has a moral obligation to foot a part of the bill?

The law's warning is clear: Let the buyer beware! It was your responsibility to seek out all defects for yourself and to negotiate a reduction in the purchase price before signing any agreement. Once this has been done you have no legal remedy even if the house collapses within six months.

I AM due to collect my post-war credits in January 1972, but I find that while I have the certificates of credit for years 1941/42, 1942/43 and 1944/45 I have none for 1943/44. As I was fully employed for the year in question should I now make application to the Inspector for the missing certificate?

When the pay-as-you-earn system of tax collection was introduced, it became necessary to avoid duplication of payment both under that scheme and by the old direct assessment. This was effected by the Income Tax (Employments) Act 1943 which provided for the cancellation of all tax in charge by direct assessment Schedule "E", and Section 3 (5) of the Act decreed that the amount so cancelled should be set against the P.A.Y.E. tax for that year. Thus, no post-war credit is due for 1943/44.

THE White Paper on pensions is going to mean an upturn in business for the life companies who sell pension policies. Can you tell me which will benefit most?

The White Paper has been joyfully received by the life companies and the sector has already seen a rise. But the next three years are going to mean a lot of work and profitable business. Legal and General are the market leaders and are fully geared up to meet the new opportunities presented. The shares stand at 348p with a yield of 2.5 p.c. Equity and Law, at 314p and a yield of 1.7 p.c. or Sun Life at 278p with a yield of 1.6 p.c. are two alternatives that should be helped considerably.

WE no longer need the top floor of our large house and would like to let it out as an unfurnished flat to a quiet couple. We know the world share our kitchen and bathroom. Friends warn us that it is virtually impossible to get possession of unfurnished flats and that if the couple prove unsuitable we may be forced to live with them for the rest of our days. Are we safe to let?

Yes. The Rent Acts do not apply even if the property is unfurnished provided the landlord and the tenant share the same kitchen and you will be able to obtain possession quite quickly. But if you share the bathroom and have separate kitchens your tenant is protected and can remain in your house against your will.

BY my will, I have instructed my executors to set aside £5,000 to purchase an annuity for my elderly sister. I now learn that if this is done, my sister will be liable for tax on 100 p.c. of the annuity, whereas if she had purchased it with her own money, only about 50 p.c. would be chargeable, but no one can tell me the reason for this.

It was provided in Section 27 of the Finance Act 1958 (now Taxes Act 1970 Section 230) that where a person uses his own funds to purchase an annuity, only the income content of the total sum payable, will be chargeable to tax, and the "capital element" exempt. The latter is not a fixed percentage, but is dependent on the age of the annuitant at the time the contract is taken out with the assurance company. If, however, under a direction in a will, the executors themselves purchase the annuity, it cannot be said that the annuitant used his own funds, and the whole amount will be assessable.

You can correct the position, by providing in a codicil for the annuitment of the original clause in the will, and awarding in lieu, a bequest of £5,000, which, in due course, your sister could use for the same purpose. Alternatively, following an old decision in *Stoke Newington*, it would seem that the beneficiary would have the right to require the executors to hand her the £5,000 which she could then use to buy the annuity, as it is thought that such a procedure would meet the Revenue condition of "use of own funds".

FOR three years, up to April 1970, I was allowed wear and tear allowance on a car which cost £2900 in March, 1967. As it proved too small for all my traveller's samples, it was replaced in May 1970 by a larger car costing £1,200. When my expenses claim was dealt with by the inspector, the refund due to me (£715) was reduced to allow for a "balancing charge of £60 on old car." . . . How would this arise?

Ignoring the "private use" fraction agreed with the inspector as this is not mentioned, it would seem that the charge could be arrived at as follows:

Cost April, 1967 ... £900
Writing down allowance, 25 p.c. ... £225
Written down value at April, 1968 ... £675
W.D.A. 25 p.c. ... £169
W.D.V. April, 1969 ... £506
W.D.A. 25 p.c. ... £127
W.D.V. at April, 1970 ... £379
Assumed market value at date of disposal ... £420
Excess over W.D.V. = balancing charge ... £60

There is, however, no need for

AS PART of our service The Sunday Telegraph this week presents an extended version of readers queries. Letters to our free advisory service on tax and legal matters should be addressed to our tax and legal correspondents respectively.

Nightmare of a dream bungalow

your repayment to be restricted, since Section 40 (1) of the Capital Allowances Act 1968 gives you the right to elect for the balancing charge to be regarded as a deduction from the cost of the replacement car. It will be appreciated, of course, that this will effectively reduce the total of the writing down allowance on the replacement car.

MY mother, who lives in the country, supplements her pension by keeping a few chickens. Last weekend a neighbour's dog went berserk and killed half of her stock. The neighbour says that as every dog is allowed one bite they are not liable for the cost of the chickens because their animal was previously well-behaved. Are they correct?

No. Under the Dogs Act the owner of the dog is liable if he injures cattle or poultry even though the dog was well-behaved previously and even though the owner was not guilty of neglect.

IN 1966, I bought a luxury caravan as a holiday home for £200. On my daughter's marriage last year, I gave her an option to purchase for £200 which she duly exercised. The inspector advises me that no less is allowable and capital

gains tax is payable "by reference to a true market value of £1,200," but a bank official tells me that he thinks that, as this is a "gift in consideration of marriage less than £5,000," it is not assessable. Who is correct?

It is clear that your bank is confusing estate duty with capital gains tax. It is correct that a gift without any money consideration on marriage, is exempt for estate duty purposes up to £5,000, but this has no relevance whatever for capital gains tax. But this was not a gift, it was a disposal to a "connected person" and therefore not a bargain at arms length, and the consideration paid has to be ignored and true market value substituted. Any gains tax assessment must thus proceed on these lines, as the inspector says. (Schedule 7/17/2 Finance Act 1965.)

THE lease of my house came to an end last year but my landlord verbally promised that I could remain for another ten years. Taking him at his word I set about improving the property and have put in a new bathroom and replaced the sitting room. I was assured last week when my landlord told me that he had changed his mind and that I would have to leave next

month. Apparently, as there is nothing in writing, the Courts cannot enforce his promise. Is this correct?

Not in your case. Normally the Courts require some written evidence of an agreement concerning property but where one party can show that he has incurred considerable expense as a result of such an agreement the Courts will hold the landlord to his word.

THROUGH "negligence" I have had to pay £7,000 back duty and interest, plus a "penalty" of £100. The accountants' charges for preparing accounts for the previous 12 years were £275, and this was duly charged up in my profit and loss account for the year to March 31, 1971. The inspector has allowed a normal accounts charge of £55, but he has disallowed the special charges for the earlier years. Can I pursue this further?

In my view, it would be not only a waste of time, but also most inadvisable, since reopening the inspector's file might well cause him to reconsider the penalties, which could be as high as £800—12 years at £50 each year.

It was stated by the Board of

Inland Revenue as long ago as 1926 that such outlay could not be regarded as admissible expenditure in accounts, and judicial support for this view was seen in the decision in *Allen & Farquharson*, where disbursements to solicitors and counsel for an appeal hearing by the Special Commissioners, were disallowed, and Mr. Justice Finlay said, *inter alia*, "it is impossible to say that this was expenditure which was incurred for the purpose of earning the profits."

I SOLD a valuable site in the town centre to a supermarket for £16,000 on October 1, 1970. It was agreed in the contract of sale that £6,500 was the market value of the land at that date, and the remaining £9,500 was the development value. I had already obtained a valuer's estimate of current use value at Budget Day 1965 in the sum of £5,000 and I had expected to pay capital gains tax on the difference of £1,500, but I am dismayed to learn from the inspector that the charge will be on £11,000. I understand that the betterment levy had been cancelled. Is this not so?

Yes, the levy was abolished as from July 20, 1970, but any attempt at escape from the

development element in a capital gains assessment was frustrated by Section 35 of the 1971 Finance Act which restores this factor which had previously been disregarded in assessments before July, 1970.

Since a sale subsequent to July 20, 1970, in which development value was a factor, could no longer be a "changeable event" for a then non-existent betterment levy, it would seem to be only equitable that any assessment for capital gains tax should now take into consideration the whole of the proceeds. However, as some slight compensation will be allowed to deduct the market value of the land, and not just its current use value, as at April 6, 1965, in computing your liability, this will probably mean that the charge will be on less than the £11,000 figure which the inspector has suggested.

MY son wanted to surprise his father with a "super" birthday present and quipped all night outside a local shop offering a complete set of fishing rods and tackle for 50p. When the door was opened the shopkeeper blandly informed him that the bargain had already been "disposed" of. My son came home empty-handed and furious at this monstrous behaviour on the part of "shop-mick-stagers." What are his legal remedies?

He has none. At law shopkeepers are free to withdraw goods from their window or shelves at any time before sale. This is because, from a legal standpoint, it is the shopper who offers to buy and vice versa. The shopkeeper is free to accept or reject this offer as he pleases.

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH cannot accept legal responsibility for the answers given.

Steady growth

That's what Schroder General Fund is designed to offer you in the long term



If you have money to invest today, the vital question is how to beat inflation. Schroder General Fund aims to help you do this by achieving a steady rate of growth for your money in the stock market over the long term.

Schroder Wagg do not make rash promises—stock markets can fall as well as rise. Over the years, however, Schroder Wagg have achieved an outstanding record of investment performance for their many clients.

Schroder Wagg are leading Merchant Bankers.

As one of the largest Merchant Banks in Britain, Schroder Wagg normally deal with companies rather than individuals. They manage hundreds of millions of pounds for many of Britain's biggest companies and institutions, and over the years have gained a high reputation for their skill in stock-market investment.

A well-balanced investment. When you buy Schroder General Fund units your money goes into a large pool which is then spread across a wide range of shares. In this way, even modest investors are able to achieve a well-balanced investment.

Money is invested mainly in large companies of proven management. Schroder Wagg aim to choose companies which they have studied carefully, and whose prospects they consider they can reliably forecast.

Furthermore, Schroder Wagg's knowledge of overseas stock market investment puts them in a good position to invest part of the portfolio in the United States and other economies.

Some facts and figures. To invest in the Schroder General Fund, which is an authorised unit trust, you will have to buy at least 500 units, which cost

about £319. (Last Wednesday the offer prices of Schroder General Fund Income Units and Accumulation Units were 63.8p and 66p respectively and the estimated gross yield was 2.31%.) The initial charge on your capital is 24% which is reduced to 1% if you buy units to the value of £1,000 or more, and is waived altogether for subscriptions of £20,000 upwards. The annual charge is 1% of the value of the Fund. You can, of course, buy more than 500 units and once you've joined, you can add units, 100 or more at a time. There are two kinds of units in the Fund—Income Units which have their income distributed half-yearly; and Accumulation Units where the income is reinvested.

You can also invest in a Schroder Equity Bond, a single premium policy, or a Schroder Equity Savings Plan, a monthly premium policy. Both these policies are linked to this Fund.

Schroder General Fund

Application for Schroder General Fund Units or for further information

To Unit Trust Department, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, 120 Cheapside, London EC4A 6DS

I wish to purchase the following number of units at the price ruling next Wednesday.

INCOME

ACCUMULATION (minimum initial subscription 500 units).

Managers: J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, merchant bankers. Trustees: Lloyd's Bank Limited.

Subscription days when units can be bought from or repurchased by the Managers are on Wednesday of each week.

I/We declare that I am/we are 18 years of age or over and that I am/we are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories and that I am/we are not acquiring these units as the nominee of any person(s) outside these territories.

Signature _____ Date _____
Do NOT send any money until you receive a contract note showing the exact amount due.

Forename(s) _____
Surname (Mr. Mrs. Miss) _____
Address _____

For full details about Schroder General Fund, Schroder Equity Bond or Schroder Equity Savings Plan, ring Mrs. P. Magree at 01-583 4000, or enter name and address only on this coupon and tick the relevant boxes below:

☐ Please send me the brochure about Schroder General Fund ☐ Please also send me the brochure about Schroder Equity Bond ☐ Please also send me the brochure about Schroder Equity Savings Plan

THE GREAVES ORGANISATION LIMITED

GREAVES Sustained Expansion

In his statement on the fifth Accounts as a Public Company, submitted to the annual general meeting held on 7th October, 1971, Mr. E. I. Wheatley (Chairman and Managing Director) said:

- * Our new record profits: this year have again been achieved after very high interest charges.
- * A final dividend of 35% is proposed making 55% for the year. (50% last year.)
- * Our profits in previous years have been earned substantially from the building and sale of houses but in the year under review an increased proportion of profit has arisen from commercial and industrial developments and from plant hire.
- * It is our intention to expand both sections and I consider that this balance of activities will both lead to greater stabilisation of Group business and provide the best opportunities for future growth.
- * The current financial year has once again started with good results from all our activities and I expect a further increase in profits this year.
- * Our housing activities are still concentrated in the West Midlands and the Southampton area where demand is excellent, but we shortly hope to commence operating in other areas.

	1971	1970	1969	1968
Turnover	6,212,422	5,755,913	5,487,310	3,983,016
Profit before Tax	608,658	480,633	557,888	427,774
Tax	258,898	198,250	280,500	195,500
Profit after Tax	350,858	222,383	297,188	232,274
Dividends Paid and Proposed, Less Withheld	113,837	98,976	88,965	63,852
Retained Profit	237,219	123,407	207,223	168,422

Battle of the suitcases

the past year the British suitcase has become a surprisingly a much ed product. In June, was a hard-fought battle control of S. Noton, a independent manufac- making Crown and luggage. This was won somewhat curious circum- as by Barrow, Hepburn, Sale in the face of a bid from up and com- pany group Associated opment Holdings.

Barrow, Hepburn and are battling again with the time over the of W. Wood and Sons, akers of Revelation Lng- probably the best brand in the industry and cer- one of the best managed nes in the industry. Last key to serious rationali- in the industry and is a able price.

the past ten years the big- business has changed locally. Gone are the days of suitcases, last me and were formidable tions of wood, metal and. Now suitcases have obsolescence. Though "consumer durables"

they have become something of a fashion business and don't last like grandfather's trunk. The British market is worth about £15 million a year at retail prices and could become quite a growth one as retail sales generally pick-up.

Suitcases have become very much lighter because of air travel and combined with the increase in use, now often need replacing every four or five years. At the same time the luggage makers have built up a

A.D.H. found itself with a small and somewhat unsatis- factory luggage offshot. Airport, when Eric Gibbons and Michael Carlton reversed their property interests into Midland & East Angles Investment Trust which has now become A.D.H. They determined to create a viable unit in the luggage business and acquired the Scottish com- pany, Lomond Luggage, in Feb- ruary this year.

Barrow, Hepburn and Gale, which has been completely

A.D.H. counterbid with an 55p a share offer and secured an option to buy 18.5 p.c. of the Noton equity from Cannon Street Investments.

The Noton directors con- tinued to back the B.H.G. bid and the day was finally won when a Noton supplier bought 16,500 shares and accepted the B.H.G. bid, taking a loss in the process.

The Takeover Panel ruled that the supplier was an associate of B.H.G. but decided not to intervene. The acquisition of Noton gave B.H.G. a turnover of over £2.5 million in luggage.

The current battle erupted this week when, on Wednesday, A.D.H. announced that it had agreed to sell its luggage interests to W. Wood in exchange for a 40 p.c. stake in the enlarged company. This deal valued Wood at 42p a share.

The same day, B.H.G. announced a 55p a share bid for Wood on condition that the deal with A.D.H. did not go through. The Wood shares reacted by dropping to over 50p on Thursday.

From A.D.H.'s point of view



ERIC GIBBONS

the Wood deal makes a great deal of sense. There is scope for rationalisation in the enlarged Wood; A.D.H. ends up with at least 40 p.c. of a quoted vehicle and, in the process becomes, a purer animal since it sheds some of its industrial interests which have meant that A.D.H. cannot be rated purely as a property development group. It is a virtual certainty that A.D.H.'s other large industrial interests in fast- enings will be hived off shortly.

The Wood directors have already signed a contract to buy A.D.H.'s luggage interests. Share- holders have now to vote on whether the deal should go through. The Wood directors hold about 32 p.c. of their company's equity. They are keen to stay independent and do not appear

to be committed to support the deal with A.D.H. in its present form. They decided on Thursday to advise shareholders to await developments. A.D.H. is said to have friends with a stake of about 10 p.c. who are likely to back them.

On the other side B.H.G. has a 10 p.c. stake in Wood and argues that Wood will effectively be controlled by A.D.H. if the deal with Gibbons and Carlton goes through. In addition, of course, it contends that its take- over bid puts a very much higher value on Wood.

Both sides can put forward convincing arguments on the industrial logic front. Either deal provides scope for the sort of rationalisation for which the luggage market has been crying out.

Wood shareholders should take their directors' advice and sit tight. There is, after all, the possibility of a third bid from Harris and Sheldon, the other large group in the industry which makes Antler luggage.

What is more likely is that A.D.H. will decide to revise the terms of its deal with Wood, which in turn could prompt a higher bid from Barrow, Hepburn and Gale.

The cautious may wish to cash half of their profit by selling in the market with Wood shares above the bid from B.H.G.

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Three months solid speculation

	Price recommended	Price Now	p.c. Gain
1 Sword	49	49	+37 p.c.
McConnell	39	59	+51 p.c.
assets	38	120	+61 p.c.
d	138	129	-6 p.c.
	90 1/2	95	+5 1/2 p.c.
	80	76	-5 p.c.
sets	119	119	+45 p.c.
& Elvin	227	39	+45 p.c.
mold	141	144	+2 p.c.
mp	28	33	+18 p.c.
Average gain			+21 p.c.

R more than three h ago Speculation sek was started as a Telegraph feature: is period the policy to choose a share k in which it is possible to deal, t a marketable

Three months is a short time to judge hare or the feature, of the Week be shaping well. The selections, Reckitt & Hull Brewery and s are a little too view as yet. But six twelve stocks show ctory gains, and the a whole show an n of 21 p.c.

time to give readers s. But one point is ag first. Speculation

John Burne

hat implies not only ne risk, but also a take a good profit s available. As a n we are not in a ell readers precisely l, and, anyway, the uld be self-defeat- ould tend to knock o investors should are price. But we 1 when to hold.

recommendation was p on the view that res would be much e market was anti- s has since been i Fairly is looking better 12 months

s have collected a l and the price is here is still some onal buying. Sword ordinary t to a good start. p to 52p at one ent interim results



Withdrawal notice 11 months (£100 withdrawal on demand). Interest can be paid without deduction of income tax. Minimum initial deposit £50. Reported by paid up and reserves of Group of more than £1,000,000. (The Company earns more than £2,000,000)

articulars p Limited Julian S. Hodges Road, Cardiff.

GROUP

Now at £66,000,000, the Abbey Property Bond Fund is bigger than all the others put together. That's why we can give you a stake in the best properties around.

The spectacular growth of the Abbey Property Bond Fund is one of the biggest financial success stories in recent times. Starting from scratch four years ago, the fund has grown to a record £66,000,000 with 33,000 people owning policies. (In the last 2 months alone, investors sent in cheques totalling over £6,000,000.)

With this kind of money behind us we can operate on a much larger scale than the other Property Bond funds. For example, it allows us to snap-up giant multi-million pound properties at the most favourable terms. Which means we're able to get the best deals on the best properties.

Another point: as the fund has continued to grow, we've continued to improve the bonds. For example, just recently we reduced our deduction for Capital Gains Tax, improved withdrawal facilities and introduced a unique conversion option, as well as making a number of other changes detailed later in this advertisement.

Security

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is the biggest and most successful in Britain. But we have a lot more behind us than just our own individual assets. Abbey Life itself is one of the country's best known Life Assurance companies with assets exceeding £140 million. And behind them is the giant I.T.T. Group, worth £2,800 million. So you're in safe hands.

Performance

One of the most attractive features of the Fund. Since its inception in 1967, the bonds have continued to appreciate. Indeed, over the last 18 months, the growth has been dynamic. In the last year alone, from October '70 to October '71, Abbey Property Bonds increased their value by a handsome 12.5% (including the re-invested rental income net of tax). To achieve the same result a standard-rate taxpayer would have needed a gross income of 18.1% on his money.

Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds, which are single premium life assurance policies, your life is assured automatically, at no extra cost. As part of the new improvements, life cover will increase by 3% p.a. compound from the policy anniversary following your 65th birthday.

In the event of your death the amount payable to your family will be either the current value of your Bonds, or the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form (which increases as described above) - whichever is the greater. Naturally, if you've withdrawn money from the Fund, the amount of life cover will be correspondingly less.

6% p.a. Tax Free

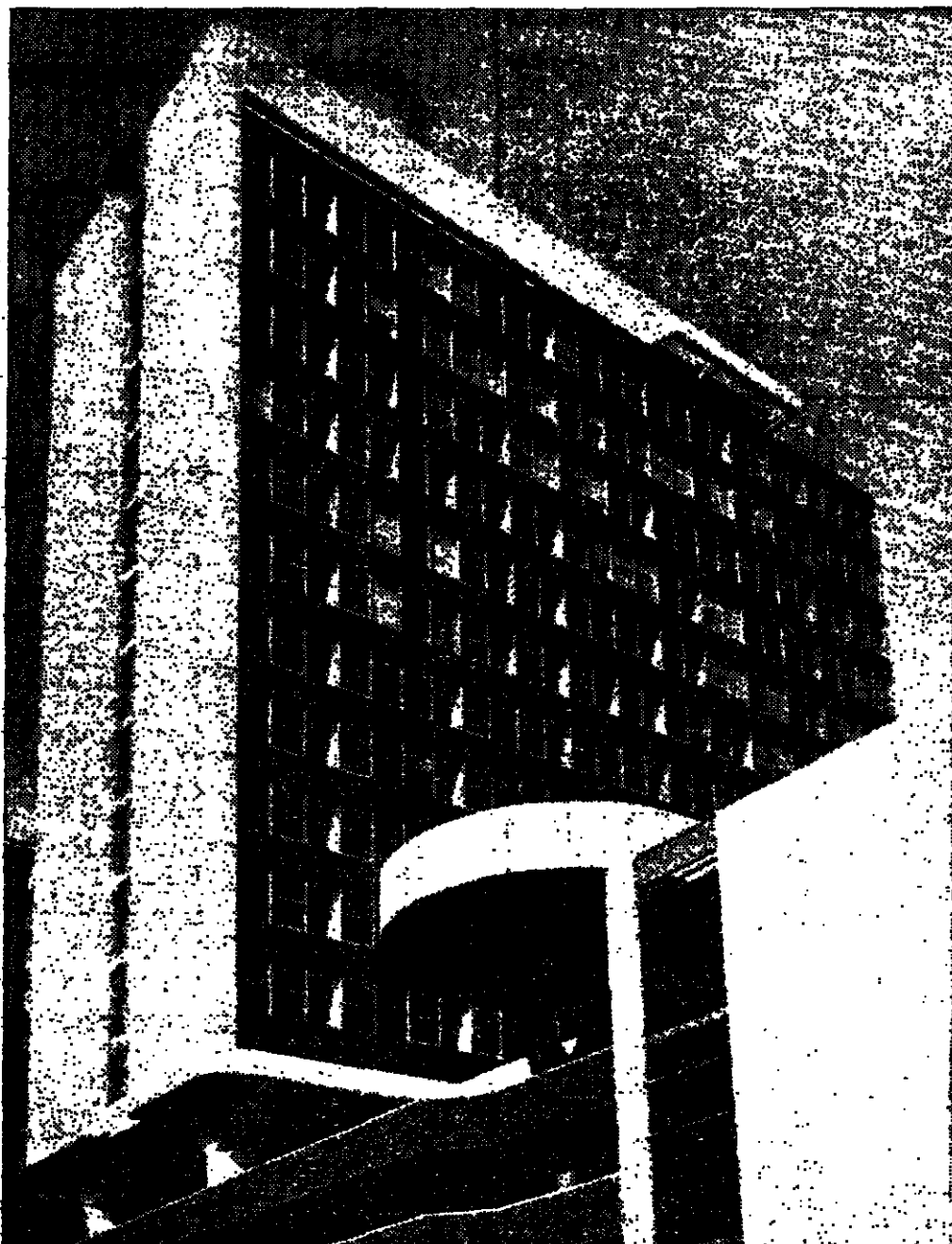
Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000 you may, if you wish, withdraw up to 6% of the value of your Bond each year - entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. The withdrawal scheme also incorporates a new feature. If you invest not less than £2,000, £4,000 or £12,000 you may now elect to have your withdrawals paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly respectively. Of course Property values can fall as well as rise but provided that the annual total withdrawal does not exceed 6%, and that total annual appreciation is not less than 64%, your Bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offered price of the Units). The annualised growth rate achieved has in fact comfortably exceeded 64% since the Bonds were introduced.

Conversion Option

This is a new feature unique to Abbey Property Bonds. You may at any time elect to convert the units of your Property Bond into Abbey Equity Units or Abbey Selection Units, at a cost of only 1% of the value of your units.

Income Tax & Capital Gains Tax

With Abbey Property Bonds you have no personal liability to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax either while you hold them or when you cash them. The Company is liable to



Arundel Towers, Southampton. One or eight major properties in the Abbey Property Bond Fund with an aggregate value of £24,000,000.

Abbey Property Bonds

To: Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited, Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR. Tel: 01-248 8111. I wish to invest £_____ in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) _____

Full First Names _____

Address _____

Occupation _____ Date of Birth _____

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please give details _____

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Tick here for 6% Withdrawal Scheme: annual (minimum investment £1000) ☐ quarterly (minimum investment £4000) ☐ half-yearly (minimum investment £2000) ☐ monthly (minimum investment £12000) ☐

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of the new accumulator Units allocated at the current offer price of £1.02. Offer closes on Friday October 22nd.

Signature _____

Date _____

A full explanation of the new accumulator units is given in the paragraph on Regular Valuations.

Age next birthday	Life Cover per £1,000 invested
30 or less	£2,814
31	£2,732
32	£2,652
33	£2,575
34	£2,500
35	£2,427
36	£2,357
37	£2,289
38	£2,222
39	£2,157
40	£2,094
41	£2,033
42	£1,974
43	£1,916
44	£1,860
45	£1,806
46	£1,753
47	£1,702
48	£1,653
49	£1,605
50	£1,558
51	£1,513
52	£1,469
53	£1,426
54	£1,384
55	£1,344
56	£1,305
57	£1,267
58	£1,230
59	£1,194
60	£1,159
61	£1,126
62	£1,093
63	£1,061
64	£1,030
65-80	£1,000

Income tax on the rental income, at the special Life Assurance Company rate - currently 37.5%.

The Company also makes a deduction where appropriate from the value of cashed-in units to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. These liabilities are not adjusted for in the unit price. Whereas before the deduction was made at 3 the full rate of tax, in present circumstances the deduction will be made at 1/2 of the full rate - a new feature.

Surtax

Surat payers are liable to surtax (or higher rate tax after 1973) when they cash in or on death, depending on their surtax situation at the time of cashing in. There are a number of provisions which enable a surtax payer to reduce, and possibly eliminate, the liability. Very high surtax payers should contact Abbey Life for precise details.

Investment Policy

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties with really sound tenants. To name but a few - National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, The Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IPC and Boots.

The Fund also buys sites and constructs its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken with letting of the completed properties guaranteed in advance. Up to 25% of the Fund can be applied in this way.

Regular Valuations

The Fund Managers, the Property Division of Hambros Bank, carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month.

These valuations are independently audited by Richard Ellis & Son, Chartered Surveyors. To make it simpler for new Bondholders, Property Bond units will be of the accumulator type, where income is automatically re-invested and expressed as an increase in the unit value. Those who purchased their Bonds prior to October 1st will continue to receive their rental income in the form of additional units.

Prices for both types of units are published daily in leading national newspapers.

Low Charges

To allow for life cover and management expenses, Abbey Life charges 5%, plus a small rounding-off price adjustment, which is included in the offer price of the new accumulator units. After that, charges total only one-half per cent a year. All expenses of managing, maintaining, and valuing the properties, as well as the cost of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met by the Fund itself.

Cashing in Your Bonds

You can normally cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units, subject only to any adjustment for Capital Gains Tax, as described earlier. The Company maintains adequate liquid resources, similar to that of building societies, so in normal circumstances there should be no delay in cashing in.

However, in exceptional circumstances, the Company retains the right to defer payment or implement the conversion option for up to six months, pending realisation of properties.

Guarantee

Now, when you reach age 65, the cash-in value of your policy is guaranteed, if you have held the policy for 20 years or more. The minimum cash-in value of your bond would then be the same as the life cover illustrated in the coupon, which increases by 3% p.a. compound after your 65th birthday.

Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive our Annual Report with full details of the entire Portfolio. This includes photographs of the major properties. And full financial information to let you see exactly how your money is invested.

All New Bondholders receive a current Annual Report.

Fill in and post the application form together with your cheque. Upon acceptance of your application, you will receive your bonds showing the number of accumulator units allocated to you.

WHILE UNIT TRUSTS LANGUISH...

The public plumps for property bonds

THE gross inflow of funds into the youthful property bond industry has now topped the £10 million a month level and is vying to overtake sales of the depressed unit trusts.

While repurchases of property bonds are negligible, unit trust repurchases are currently running close to their sales, so that in terms of net inflow property bonds dwarf units.

Selling a share in property has suddenly become a big and profitable business. Total sales have escalated from £4 million a month at the turn of the year. So that choruses of managers announce new record sales every month. Why have property bonds achieved this new found popularity?

The managers argue that they have now become respectable. And with a public anxious to save at the rate of between £100 million and £150 million a month, they think the figures are not surprising. Certainly performance, a net 10 p.c. increase over the last year for most funds, puts the other bricks and mortar investment, building societies, in the shade.

This is the crux. Fixed interest, not equities, provide the competition. The message has been got over that property bonds provide security plus a solidly good performance. It is safety, not the last decimal point of performance, in which small and medium investors are interested.

But getting the message over has taken one of the biggest promotional campaigns in the history of the savings industry. The campaign was sparked off when Mark Weinberg, managing director of Abbey Life, set up a new vehicle Hambro Life with the backing of Hambro Bank. Hambro started selling policies in May this year (see table). Abbey Life under new management was determined not to be ousted from its outside position.

Abbey has probably spent £150,000 on Press advertising over the last six months in an attempt to blanket out Hambro. But Hambro matched Abbey step for step. Others followed.

Brokers' commission rates have been pushed up. The Life Offices' Association permitted maximum is 3 p.c. on single premium plans. Hambro admits to 5 p.c. for some brokers. Abbey has just upped its top rates to 4½ p.c.

The brokers play one office off against another in an attempt to weed out more money. From the beginning of October the hitherto rather sleepy City of

SEE HOW THEY GROW

Total premium inflow into the property funds of the market leaders (£m.)	Abbey Life	Property Growth	Hambro Life*
1971			
January	1.7	0.39	—
February	1.1	0.37	—
March	2.8	0.85	—
April	1.6	0.34	—
May	2.0	0.82	1.9
June	2.3	0.86	0.95
July	3.5	1.00	1.3
August	3.1	1.05	1.35
September	3.0	1.28	1.8
October	3.0	1.15	8.3
Size of fund now	65.8	11.5	8.3

*Single premium contracts only. About £1 million received in applications to date for annual premium contracts.

TWO-YEAR PERFORMANCE TABLE

Name	Percentage gain/loss Oct '69-Oct '70	Oct '70-Oct '71
Abbey Property Bonds	5.4	11.1
City of Westminster Property	10.0	12.1
City of Westminster Speculator	18.4	14.3
Guardian Property Bonds	—	13.3
Irish Life Property Modules	14.6	15.0
Hill Samuel Property	—	8.4
Merchant Investors	—	5.6
Property Growth Bonds	7.7	14.4
Unitholder index of equity	—0.5	26.2
All figures net of tax and including income reinvested.		

Westminster says it has been forced to follow the trend. But it must stop somewhere.

With this sort of commission level there is a distinct danger of moving into non-profitable areas, argues John Gordon, investment director at Abbey, not to mention the risk of antagonising the bondholder who pays in the long-term. It is difficult to see how rates will come down when the companies claim that all they are doing is following suit to remain competitive.

City of Westminster is about to embark on a big marketing push. "We are going to be bigger than Abbey," the company was taken over recently by Pat Matthews' First National Finance Corporation.

The unit trust groups have moved into the relatively lucrative market as well. After gently decrying the benefits of property investment compared to equities, this must have proved embarrassing. But big names like Save and Prosper, M. & G. and Target add credence to the respectability theory although they have not been over successful.

The funds are growing slowly

and largely from the ranks of their existing unitholders. Although Target for one is holding off until the course the Scott Committee takes becomes clearer.

The Law Society has recommended to the committee that door-to-door selling be banned. This would put something like 30 p.c. of the whole life assurance industry out of work. And for this reason it is unlikely to happen.

The Scott Committee will also be looking into the arch weaknesses of property bonds, valuation and liquidity levels. Just this last week worrying noises have been heard from across the Channel.

The French National Assembly is debating the future of property investment funds which are currently under investigation by the finance ministry.

In fact, fund managers are very conscious of the liquidity weakness and have taken precautions. Liquidity levels average between 10 p.c. and 20 p.c. As a young fund, Hambro Life is currently 60 p.c. liquid.

Sizable financial backing is built up and M. & G. have even gone to the lengths of arranging guaranteed buyers for some of

their properties. Even so, the choice between liquidity and performance is a tricky one. Hambro Life is aiming for zero liquidity. As a counter-balancing valve it has the right to defer repayments for up to six months.

Valuation is another sore point. Properties are regularly revalued to produce performance figures. But any price put on a property can be no more than an expert judgment.

Valuation has now fallen into the laps of a few well-known estate agents who one hopes, will play it safe, for the sake of their reputations if for no other reason.

Whether the property market as a whole has an inflated expectation of inflation remains to be seen.

The most surprising aspect of the property bond boom is that it has happened in the middle of a bull market. The best managed equity funds have outperformed property funds by as much as 800 p.c. this year.

Yet the saver has chosen property. Undoubtedly he has become wary of the yo-yo antics of the stock market. And the steadiness of the growth of prices makes property an essentially more suitable vehicle to link life assurance with. There is no delaying retirement until equity values recover.

Above all, it is the security element, that the investor believes is getting that is proving the big draw. While the investor remains scared the marketing men in the property bond world will continue to have a field day.

Richard Ensor

Inchcape & Co. Limited

A year of continued growth and better prospects ahead.

In the course of his Statement, the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Inchcape, reports that:

"The Group's operations for 1970/71 resulted in a satisfactory increase of profit before tax from £5.241 million to £6.267 million, leading to an increase in the profit available to ordinary shareholders from £2.897 million to £3.407 million or an increase of 17.6 per cent in the earnings per ordinary share."

This result is particularly pleasing because virtually the whole of the profit increase is attributable to the profitable expansion of our existing businesses since acquisitions did not contribute materially to profit in 1970/71.

Latest information indicates that the Group's pre-tax profit and earnings per ordinary share for the year 1971/72 should, barring unforeseen circumstances, show an even more satisfactory increase on the 1970/71 results. They will, of course, benefit materially from the inclusion of a full year's profits from recent acquisitions but it is also evident

from the returns available to us that the rest of the Group is, in the aggregate, earning considerably higher profits. It is too early yet to be able to say what effect the realignment of world currencies at present taking place will have on an international trading group such as ours, but the benefits and costs may well be self-cancelling."

	1971	1970
Profit before taxation	£6,267,424	£5,241,066
Profit after taxation	£4,106,067	£3,412,190
Profit available to Inchcape & Co. Limited	£3,476,301	£2,966,351
Dividends—Preference	£68,919	£68,919
—Ordinary	£1,703,775	£1,419,813
Earnings per Ordinary Share	24.0p	20.4p
Dividend per Ordinary Share	12.0p	10.0p

Geographical Distribution

The following table gives a broad indication of the geographical distribution of the income attributable to Shareholders and Loan Stockholders of Inchcape & Co. Limited, after charging taxation.

	1971	1970
Africa	18	7
Australia—see below*	1	8
Canada	1	1
Caribbean	1	1
Hong Kong	19	20
India and Pakistan	4	1
Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei	20	21
Middle East	18	20
Thailand	2	7
United Kingdom	16	14
	100%	100%

*The lower contribution from Australia is largely due to a number of non-recurring factors, including an abnormally high level of taxation for the period.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Queen's Room, Baltic Exchange Chambers, 14/20 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, on Friday, 29th October, 1971, at 12.15 p.m. Copies of the Annual Report & Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Inchcape & Co. Limited, 40 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8EU. Telephone 01-382 4680.

Group Activities

The percentage contribution to the profit before taxation and loan stock interest of the various activities of the Group was as follows:

	1971	1970
General Merchants, Agents, Managers and Secretaries	40	39
Motor Vehicle Distribution and Assembly	31	29
Shipping and Lighterage	9	11
Timber and Construction Industries	4	9
Engineering Works	2	3
Investment Trusts	2	2
Trade and Other Investment Income	12	7
	100%	100%

Looking into the motor mirror

MICHAEL SHANKS, who until last month was British Leyland's director of marketing services and economic planning, reviews a new book on the motor industry.

THERE are three subjects on which everyone is an instant expert—Sex, Politics and Motorcars.

The *Financial Times* was wise therefore, to launch its *Introducing Industry* series with this most visible and dramatic of industries—especially as its motor correspondent, James Ensor, is by any standards one of the most astute, well-informed and literate in the country.

His book is, as one would expect, extremely readable, and covers a lot of ground in a very short space with, so far as I could judge, a commendably high standard of accuracy.

Mr. Ensor's method is to provide thumbnail sketches of each of the major manufacturers before turning—too briefly—at the end of the book to some of the future problems facing the industry as a whole. The method is a good one, but

not without limitations. At the risk of appearing unduly critical of what is in fact a very good book, I would like to dwell a little on these.

First, in a number of cases Mr. Ensor seems to me to have accepted a little too readily the bland PR version of events. The current position of BMW and Alfa Romeo, for example, is in my view not as rosy as he paints it. He gives credence to a number of the industry's current myths—such as, for example, the alleged list of eager suitors for the Rolls-Royce Car Division—and even produces one or two new ones himself.

He implies, for instance, that British Leyland was unable to sack anybody until after the 1970 election. From what I know of the circumstances and personalities concerned, that seems to me rather implausible. In the Leyland-B.M.C. merger it was not Leyland that was pressing the Government to let it take

over B.M.C. It was the Government that was the *demandeur*.

Second, his method exposes James Ensor to the criticism that he, and many others, rightly lay at the door of much of the industry. His approach is excessively product-oriented. There is great emphasis on product strategy, on design and styling, on glamorous trivia like racing and rallying—on the whole "fun" element which helps to keep the industry so exciting. Now this is a vitally important element, but alas there is much else besides which is essential to viability. And on these aspects this book has less to say.

The chapter on labour relations is somewhat perfunctory—and incidentally under-estimates the progress British Leyland has made in switching over from piece-rates to advanced forms of time payments. More important, there is very little on marketing—on franchising strategy, dealer networks, on the "after-market" which is the great growth area for the industry in the '70s, on used car price strategies, and so on.

The author is not alone in under-estimating this area. It is an almost universal failing among writers on the motor industry. That may be one reason why so many of the industry's customers feel dissatisfied.

Most important of all, there is little indication in the book of what must surely be the most crucial single fact about the European motor industry today—that, with very few exceptions, it is not earning enough money to replace its capital, still less to meet the extra costs posed by higher environmental standards and mounting cost inflation.

How many of the car manufacturers praised by Mr. Ensor have, like DAF or Saab, been subsidised in recent years by their commercial vehicle activities (not covered in this book)? And, now that the truck market has decisively turned down, what are the implications for such firms?

To deal with such sombre aspects may well have been outside Mr. Ensor's brief, and certainly to have covered them adequately would require a longer book. But to ignore the very serious problems of long-term viability is to make the same mistake that has brought too many car firms to Carey Street in the past.

This is not to say that the industry faces an immediate crisis. I believe that the U.K. car industry, for example, has two good years ahead of it. But the perspective of motor industry planners must stretch at least five and preferably ten years ahead, given the industry's very long lead times. And the outlook for the European car industry beyond 1975 is a cloudy one.

*The Motor Industry by James Ensor. Longmans, £2.25. The paperback version is priced at £1.

WINGATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Another Record Year

Highlights from the Chairman's Statement

- * Distributable surplus for the year up 32%, from £143,257 to £189,470
- * Substantial tax allowances building up from increased level of industrial development
- * Final dividend of 9% recommended, making a total of 14% for the year
- * Scrip issue of one-for-five proposed
- * Dividend rate of 14% to be, at least, maintained on the increased share capital
- * Further substantial increase in the distributable surplus expected during the current year
- * Proposed increase in borrowing powers to £15 million to accommodate current development programme

Summary of Results Year ended 5th April:

	1971	1970	1969
	£	£	£
Gross Rental Income	484,285	330,438	276,023
Profits after Taxation	153,129	121,898	106,755
Distributable Surplus	189,470	143,257	133,733
Property Portfolio	6,358,636	5,649,446	3,318,565
Rate of Dividend	14%	14%	14%

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Company's Registrars, Regis Securities, Lynton House, 228/230 High Road, Ilford, Essex.

Now, for around £80, you can invest in

Allied Breweries
Allied Suppliers
Associated Portland Cement
Beechams
Birmid Qualcast
British American Tobacco
British Leyland
British Petroleum
Burmah Oil
Coalite & Chemical Products
Commercial Union
C.T. Bowring
Courtaulds
Distillers
Dunlop Holdings
E.M.I.
English China Clays
Fisons

Gestetner Holdings
General Accident
Glaxo
Great Universal Stores
Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds
Hawker Siddeley
House of Fraser
Imperial Chemical Industries
International Compressed Air
Land Sec. Invest. Trust
Legal & General
Lloyds Bank
Marks & Spencer
Metal Box
Metropolitan Estates
National Westminster Bank
P. & O.
Pearl Assurance

Pilkington Bros.
Prudential Assurance
Rank Organisation
Reckitt & Colman
Reed International
Rio Tinto Zinc
Royal Insurance
'Shell' Transport & Trading
Slater Walker
Standard & Chartered Bank
Thorn Electrical
Unilever
Union Corp.
United Dominion Trust
William Cory & Son
Land Securities 4% C/L 1983
First National Finance
8% CULS 1980

Portfolio as at 31st October, 1971. Ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

with First Provincial 'Reserves' Unit Trust.

First Provincial is not a London Company. Our offices are in Manchester, and investment advice is centred in Edinburgh. Our approach to investment is distinctly hard-headed. The protection of Unitholders' interests is always our first consideration and with 'Reserves' we aim for steady reliable growth, rather than spectacular but uncertain capital gains. The objective of 'Reserves' is capital growth combined with a reasonable income.

Like all Unit Trusts the price of 'Reserves' Units and the income from them may go down as well as up. To protect investors, our Share Deed requires us to buy only "high class shares with adequate reserves". The portfolio speaks for itself.

The success of this policy of prudent investment is shown by our record. Since the Trust was reformed in 1953, the value of Units has risen from 7.5p to 40.2p. A rise of 436%.

As a comparison the *Financial Times* Ordinary Share Index rose by just 239% during the same period.

For the original investor, the gross yield is now £13.94%.

In the opinion of the Managers, this is an excellent time to invest. Over the long term the prospects for growth of the leading blue-chip companies in the portfolio are sound.

Units in the First Provincial Reserves Trust are available at a fixed price until Friday, 15th October. The estimated current gross yield is £2.60%.

Intending investors should send off their application forms at once. If further information is required please ring Mr. Eric Greaves, during office hours, his telephone number is 061-832 3056.

Offer of Units at 40.2p per Unit until Friday 15th October, 1971

or at the Managers' selling price when the application is received whichever is the lower. The price includes all charges.

The Offer may close before 15th October if the daily price differs from the fixed price by more than 5%. Units will be available after the close of this Offer at the then current offer price.

MANAGERS: First Provincial Unit Trust Ltd. (Incorporated in England)

TRUSTEES: Midland Bank Executors & Trustees Co. Ltd.

THIS TRUST is authorised by the Department of Trade & Industry and was re-constituted by a Supplemental Trust Deed dated February 1968, 1973. A copy of the Trust Deed may be inspected at the offices of the Managers.

It is a Wide Range Trustee Investment.

Distributions are payable 15th March and 15th September. Units purchased now will qualify for the distribution in March 1972.

GENERAL INFORMATION: The prices of 'Reserves' Units are quoted in the daily press. The Managers will buy back Units at any time at a bid price which is never less than that required under Department of Trade & Industry rules.

CHARGES: The Managers are entitled to an initial charge not exceeding 5% plus an adjustment not exceeding 1% and a second annual service charge of 3/10ths of 1% of the capital value of the Fund, the latter taken out of income.

Authorised agents receive commissions at 1%.

WITHDRAWALS: Unit holdings can only be surrendered at any time, by returning the Unit Trust Certificate, endorsed on the back.

Repayment is made within a few days.

To: First Provincial Unit Trust Limited, 21 Spring Gardens, Manchester M2 1FB. Tel. 061-832 3056

Minimum initial purchase 200 units and multiples of 200 thereafter.

All applications will be acknowledged.

Please refer to the prospectus for full details of the Trust and its objectives.

Units of First Provincial Reserves Unit Trust are available at a fixed price until Friday, 15th October, 1971.

Offer for Sale closed 15th October, 1971.

I/we enclose remittance for £ payable to F.P.U.T. Ltd.

I/we declare that I/we are not resident outside the U.K. or

Scotland. I/we are not a company or other body corporate or

persons resident outside these territories. (If unable to make this

declaration should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank,

brobroker or solicitor in the United Kingdom. All units must be

most sign. Units cannot be registered in the name of a minor but an

application may be made by an adult and designated 'A' or 'B'.

SURNAME(S) MR/MRS/MISS

OTHER NAMES (IF ANY)

ADDRESS(ES)

SIGNATURE(S) DATE

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First Provincial

LOOK AT WHAT THE SAVE AND PROSPER PROPERTY FUND OFFERS YOU

1. A stake in property
2. Expert fund management
3. Up to 8% p.a. as Income
4. Unique 100% growth guarantee
5. Life insurance
6. Tax advantages
7. A monthly savings plan

A stake in property

Everybody recognises that property can be a first-class investment. And we believe that every serious long-term investor should have a stake in it as part of his total investment "mix".

Consider. Property values as a whole are relatively immune to rapid price fluctuations. Under favourable conditions, property provides sound, reliable growth. Because property values generally reflect increasing prosperity in the economy as a whole. Under less favourable conditions, property provides an excellent hedge against inflation. For values are closely tied to rental income which (like other prices) tends to rise in inflationary times.

Property rental income - particularly from commercial properties - adds extra protection. For rents are charged on company earnings, and so are not wholly dependent on company profitability.

Property is always in demand. The supply of available land is rarely enough to meet the demands for quality property in key centres and areas. Few private investors, however, have the time, the resources, or the expert advice needed to invest in property on their own account.

By taking out an insurance policy linked to the Save and Prosper Property Fund, you can get all the benefits of an investment in property, with a unique double-money guarantee, valuable life cover, and significant tax advantages. The Fund Managers have freedom to invest in all kinds of first-class commercial industrial property, development projects and other forms of property. The object of the Fund is maximum growth of capital in the long term. And it can grow both from increases in property values and the re-investment of all income from them.

Expert Fund Management

Success of such an enterprise is dependent in no small measure upon the quality of management.

Behind the Save and Prosper Property Fund lie all the resources, repute and size of the Save and Prosper Group.

The Save and Prosper Group is far and away the largest and best known group of its kind in Britain, and has been managing money for investors since 1934.

It currently manages funds of £550 million for 700,000 people. The Group has assembled a team of top property experts for the express purpose of managing the Fund. They are assisted by the advice of Healey & Baker, a long established firm of surveyors who are involved in property throughout the UK.

The Fund is valued regularly by an independent firm of valuers - Cuttons, and Surveyors.

Up to 8% p.a. as Income

One of the key benefits of the Save and Prosper Property Fund for many investors is the special Income Facility.

You choose the level that suits you best. Either 4%, 6% or 8% per year net. It is paid to you with no income tax or capital gains tax liability (see "Tax advantages").

Payments are made half yearly, on 30th November and 31st May. You can take advantage of the Income Facility if your outlay is £1,000 or more on one policy.

Amount	0%	4%	6%	8%			
Policy Value	Payment	Policy Value	Payment	Policy Value	Payment	Policy Value	Payment
Up to £1,000	£50	£50	£50	£50			
£1,001 - £2,000	£100	£100	£100	£100			
£2,001 - £3,000	£150	£150	£150	£150			
£3,001 - £4,000	£200	£200	£200	£200			
£4,001 - £5,000	£250	£250	£250	£250			
£5,001 - £6,000	£300	£300	£300	£300			
£6,001 - £7,000	£350	£350	£350	£350			
£7,001 - £8,000	£400	£400	£400	£400			
£8,001 - £9,000	£450	£450	£450	£450			
£9,001 - £10,000	£500	£500	£500	£500			
£10,001 - £11,000	£550	£550	£550	£550			
£11,001 - £12,000	£600	£600	£600	£600			
£12,001 - £13,000	£650	£650	£650	£650			
£13,001 - £14,000	£700	£700	£700	£700			
£14,001 - £15,000	£750	£750	£750	£750			
£15,001 - £16,000	£800	£800	£800	£800			
£16,001 - £17,000	£850	£850	£850	£850			
£17,001 - £18,000	£900	£900	£900	£900			
£18,001 - £19,000	£950	£950	£950	£950			
£19,001 - £20,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000			
£20,001 - £21,000	£1,050	£1,050	£1,050	£1,050			
£21,001 - £22,000	£1,100	£1,100	£1,100	£1,100			
£22,001 - £23,000	£1,150	£1,150	£1,150	£1,150			
£23,001 - £24,000	£1,200	£1,200	£1,200	£1,200			
£24,001 - £25,000	£1,250	£1,250	£1,250	£1,250			
£25,001 - £26,000	£1,300	£1,300	£1,300	£1,300			
£26,001 - £27,000	£1,350	£1,350	£1,350	£1,350			
£27,001 - £28,000	£1,400	£1,400	£1,400	£1,400			
£28,001 - £29,000	£1,450	£1,450	£1,450	£1,450			
£29,001 - £30,000	£1,500	£1,500	£1,500	£1,500			
£30,001 - £31,000	£1,550	£1,550	£1,550	£1,550			
£31,001 - £32,000	£1,600	£1,600	£1,600	£1,600			
£32,001 - £33,000	£1,650	£1,650	£1,650	£1,650			
£33,001 - £34,000	£1,700	£1,700	£1,700	£1,700			
£34,001 - £35,000	£1,750	£1,750	£1,750	£1,750			
£35,001 - £36,000	£1,800	£1,800	£1,800	£1,800			
£36,001 - £37,000	£1,850	£1,850	£1,850	£1,850			
£37,001 - £38,000	£1,900	£1,900	£1,900	£1,900			
£38,001 - £39,000	£1,950	£1,950	£1,950	£1,950			
£39,001 - £40,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000			
£40,001 - £41,000	£2,050	£2,050	£2,050	£2,050			
£41,001 - £42,000	£2,100	£2,100	£2,100	£2,100			
£42,001 - £43,000	£2,150	£2,150	£2,150	£2,150			
£43,001 - £44,000	£2,200	£2,200	£2,200	£2,200			
£44,001 - £45,000	£2,250	£2,250	£2,250	£2,250			
£45,001 - £46,000	£2,300	£2,300	£2,300	£2,300			
£46,001 - £47,000	£2,350	£2,350	£2,350	£2,350			
£47,001 - £48,000	£2,400	£2,400	£2,400	£2,400			
£48,001 - £49,000	£2,450	£2,450	£2,450	£2,450			
£49,001 - £50,000	£2,500	£2,500	£2,500	£2,500			
£50,001 - £51,000	£2,550	£2,550	£2,550	£2,550			
£51,001 - £52,000	£2,600	£2,600	£2,600	£2,600			
£52,001 - £53,000	£2,650	£2,650	£2,650	£2,650			
£53,001 - £54,000	£2,700	£2,700	£2,700	£2,700			
£54,001 - £55,000	£2,750	£2,750	£2,750	£2,750			
£55,001 - £56,000	£2,800	£2,800	£2,800	£2,800			
£56,001 - £57,000	£2,850	£2,850	£2,850	£2,850			
£57,001 - £58,000	£2,900	£2,900	£2,900	£2,900			
£58,001 - £59,000	£2,950	£2,950	£2,950	£2,950			
£59,001 - £60,000	£3,000	£3,000	£3,000	£3,000			
£60,001 - £61,000	£3,050	£3,050	£3,050	£3,050			
£61,001 - £62,000	£3,100	£3,100	£3,100	£3,100			
£62,001 - £63,000	£3,150	£3,150	£3,150	£3,150			
£63,001 - £64,000	£3,200	£3,200	£3,200	£3,200			
£64,001 - £65,000	£3,250	£3,250	£3,250	£3,250			
£65,001 - £66,000	£3,300	£3,300	£3,300	£3,300			
£66,001 - £67,000	£3,350	£3,350	£3,350	£3,350			
£67,001 - £68,000	£3,400	£3,400	£3,400	£3,400			
£68,001 - £69,000	£3,450	£3,450	£3,450	£3,450			
£69,001 - £70,000	£3,500	£3,500	£3,500	£3,500			
£70,001 - £71,000	£3,550	£3,550	£3,550	£3,550			
£71,001 - £72,000	£3,600	£3,600	£3,600	£3,600			
£72,001 - £73,000	£3,650	£3,650	£3,650	£3,650			
£73,001 - £74,000	£3,700	£3,700	£3,700	£3,700			
£74,001 - £75,000	£3,750	£3,750	£3,750	£3,750			
£75,001 - £76,000	£3,800	£3,800	£3,800	£3,800			
£76,001 - £77,000	£3,850	£3,850	£3,850	£3,850			
£77,001 - £78,000	£3,900	£3,900	£3,900	£3,900			
£78,001 - £79,000	£3,950	£3,950	£3,950	£3,950			
£79,001 - £80,000	£4,000	£4,000	£4,000	£4,000			
£80,001 - £81,000	£4,050	£4,050	£4,050	£4,050			
£81,001 - £82,000	£4,100	£4,100	£4,100	£4,100			
£82,001 - £83,000	£4,150	£4,150	£4,150	£4,150			
£83,001 - £84,000	£4,200	£4,200	£4,200	£4,200			
£84,001 - £85,000	£4,250	£4,250	£4,250	£4,250			
£85,001 - £86,000	£4,300	£4,300	£4,300	£4,300			
£86,001 - £87,000	£4,350	£4,350	£4,350	£4,350			
£87,001 - £88,000	£4,400	£4,400	£4,400	£4,400			
£88,001 - £89,000	£4,450	£4,450	£4,450	£4,450			
£89,001 - £90,000	£4,500	£4,500	£4,500	£4,500			
£90,001 - £91,000	£4,550	£4,550	£4,550	£4,550			
£91,001 - £92,000	£4,600	£4,600	£4,600	£4,600			
£92,001 - £93,000	£4,650	£4,650	£4,650	£4,650			
£93,001 - £94,000	£4,700	£4,700	£4,700	£4,700			
£94,001 - £95,000	£4,750	£4,750	£4,750	£4,750			
£95,001 - £96,000	£4,800	£4,800	£4,800	£4,800			
£96,001 - £97,000	£4,850	£4,850	£4,850	£4,850			
£97,001 - £98,000	£4,900	£4,900	£4,900	£4,900			
£98,001 - £99,000	£4,950	£4,950	£4,950	£4,950			
£99,001 - £100,000	£5,000	£5,000	£5,000	£5,000			

The Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are allocated to your policy. The Fund's net income is automatically re-invested to increase the value of these units still further. The Income Facility is provided by realising the appropriate number of your units at the bid price and, given reasonable growth in property values, payments should steadily increase.

In any event, sufficient units will be realised to ensure that no payment will be less than the previous one.

The table shows the effect of different payment rates, assuming an annual growth rate of the units of 7½%.

Remember - these payment rates are not subject to income tax or capital gains tax.

At the 7½% growth rate illustrated, you should note that a policy maintains its value with payment rates of 4% and 6% net.

At the 8% net payment rate, however, there is some reduction in value. The Fund Managers believe that for many older investors this very high payment rate may carry advantages that outweigh the reduction in policy value.

4. Unique 100% growth guarantee

A unique guarantee is written into your policy and is guaranteed by the resources of Save and Prosper Insurance Limited: that your money will at least double in value after 20 years.

But in practice, your money should do considerably better than that. The chart shows how £1,000 would grow over 10, 15 and 20 years, assuming an annual growth rate in the units of 7½%.

GROWTH OF £1,000 AT 7½% p.a.

OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD

OVER A 15-YEAR PERIOD

OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD

N.B. The assumed annual growth rate of the units includes increase in capital value (net of tax on capital gains) and reinvested net income.

It is, of course, impossible to forecast growth in unit values with complete accuracy, and, of course, property values can fall as well as rise. But over any long-term period, we believe the trend will continue to be upward, and the assumed 7½% p.a. growth rate shown above may prove conservative.

5. Life insurance

A Save and Prosper Property Fund single payment policy automatically provides you with important life insurance cover.

This life cover usually grows in value each year to a maximum of twice your original outlay. While, if you are under 30, the minimum cover starts at 200% and remains at that level.

The table below details life cover between the ages of 30 and 65. If you are over 65, special terms are available on request.

Age next birthday when you start	Your life cover at the start as a %age of your outlay	Your life cover grows each year by	To an amount after 10 years of	Up to an amount after 20 years of
Up to age 30	200	—	200	200
31-40	170	1½	185	200
41-45	140	3	170	200
46-55	110	4½	155	200
56-65	100	5	150	200

If you take advantage of the Income Facility, the growing life insurance cover and the guarantee to double your money over 20 years still apply. But both would now relate to the number of the remaining units allocated to your policy, rather than the number originally allocated.

6. Tax advantages

Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. You have no personal income tax or capital

gains tax liability on any money you take out of the Fund. The Fund's liability to tax on its capital gains and income is allowed for in the price of units.

Surtax. The surtax payer has the advantage that there is no liability to surtax on the re-invested income in the Fund.

However, if you die or surrender your policy (wholly, or in part through the Income Facility) there could be a surtax assessment on the increase in its value, depending on your overall tax position at the time.

Any surtax liability can normally be minimised by choosing a relatively low income year for cashing in.

Surtax liability is calculated by dividing the profit made by the number of years your policy has been in force. The resulting figure is added to your income for the year (that of surrender or death) to determine your surtax rate. Surtax at that rate is then payable on your profit.

To take out a single payment policy, simply complete the left hand Proposal Form and mail it to us with your remittance.

7. A monthly savings plan

Alternatively you can take out a Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan. This is a simple way to build up a strong stake in the Save and Prosper Property Fund by saving a regular amount each month. The minimum is £5 a month.

With the S.I.P. Plan you also get life insurance and tax relief. If you took out a £15 a month Plan for 15 years starting now, for instance, your outlay after full tax relief, would be £2,280. But at an assumed annual growth rate in the value of units of 7½%, your savings with this Plan would grow to about £4,170. A clear profit of £1,890.

You can take out an S.I.P. Plan for 15, 20 or 25 years, so long as it matures before you are 65. Or you can choose the Age 60 or Age 65 Plans, both of which must run for at least 10 years.

Life Insurance Cover

A small part of your monthly contributions is used to provide you with life insurance cover.

This is how it works.

If you should die during the term of your Plan, your dependants would receive the full value of the units credited to your Plan up to that time. Plus a cash sum equal to all the remaining payments you would have made had you lived.

With the Age-60 and Age-65 Plans, you can choose double insurance cover. This means that your dependants would receive the units credited to your Plan - plus cash equivalent to double the remaining monthly payments you would have made. A slightly higher proportion of your monthly payments is needed to pay for this facility.

Guaranteed value

The investment value and the insurance value of your Plan are guaranteed by Save and Prosper.

On all single life insurance cover Plans of 15 years or more, we guarantee a minimum maturity value of at least 100% of the premiums to be paid over the term of the Plan. On double cover Plans, the guarantee is 90%.

On all Plans - single or double cover - there is a minimum return on death of at least 100% of the premiums to be paid over the term of the Plan.

Tax Relief

Because an S.I.P. Plan is also an insurance policy, you are entitled to tax relief on the whole of each contribution.

On the £15 a month Plan over 15 years, for instance, you could get total tax relief of £120.

Since this amount is usually greater than the cost to you of your life insurance cover with an S.I.P. Plan, it means in effect that your insurance costs you nothing.

Management charges

Whichever Plan you join, 20% of your first year's contributions and 10% of your second year's go toward administrative expenses. Thereafter, only the normal fund management charges apply.

Can I cash in my plan at any time?

Yes, but the cash-in value will be reduced by an amount equal to three months' contributions if you surrender in the first three years, two months' contributions in the fourth and one month's contribution in the fifth. There is no reduction in cash-in value after the fifth year.

How to take out an S.I.P. plan

Just fill in the right hand proposal form and send it to us now. In most cases you won't even need to take a medical. We will send you a letter of acceptance and a booklet with full details before your first contribution is due.

Profit from the Save and Prosper Property Fund

Which method of obtaining a stake in property best suits you and fill in the appropriate coupon.

or details

Single. The Save and Prosper Property Fund is divided into an appropriate number of units which are credited to your policy. All the

to the Editor Letters to the Editor

is aware that subject of metrication and pumps start to think this means I am on the side of those who the fire, you on the side of those who the employment prospects business else membership of the E.E.C. of a maternity to my constituents.—RO

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2864, 2868, 2872, 2876, 2880, 2884, 2888, 2892, 2896, 2900, 2904, 2908, 2912, 2916, 2920, 2924, 2928, 2932, 2936, 2940, 2944, 2948, 2952, 2956, 2960, 2964, 2968, 2972, 2976, 2980, 2984, 2988, 2992, 2996, 3000, 3004, 3008, 3012, 3016, 3020, 3024, 3028, 3032, 3036, 3040, 3044, 3048, 3052, 3056, 3060, 3064, 3068, 3072, 3076, 3080, 3084, 3088, 3092, 3096, 3100, 3104, 3108, 3112, 3116, 3120, 3124, 3128, 3132, 3136, 3140, 3144, 3148, 3152, 3156, 3160, 3164, 3168, 3172, 3176, 3180, 3184, 3188, 3192, 3196, 3200, 3204, 3208, 3212, 3216, 3220, 3224, 3228, 3232, 3236, 3240, 3244, 3248, 3252, 3256, 3260, 3264, 3268, 3272, 3276, 3280, 3284, 3288, 3292, 3296, 3300, 3304, 3308, 3312, 3316, 3320, 3324, 3328, 3332, 3336, 3340, 3344, 3348, 3352, 3356, 3360, 3364, 3368, 3372, 3376, 3380, 3384, 3388, 3392, 3396, 3400, 3404, 3408, 3412, 3416, 3420, 3424, 3428, 3432, 3436, 3440, 3444, 3448, 3452, 3456, 3460, 3464, 3468, 3472, 3476, 3480, 3484, 3488, 3492, 3496, 3500, 3504, 3508, 3512, 3516, 3520, 3524, 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It's three in a row for Hill Circus

By JOHN OAKSEY

By J. V. D. TADD at Ascot

THE American filly Hill Circus completed a successful three-year-old career on the English turf in an impressive win in the Princess Royal Stakes at Ascot yesterday.

She practically snatched a fairly high class field ending Yorkshire Oak's win-Fleet Wahine and brought season's earnings to nearly £100,000.

She is to be given a chance to win about ten times that for one race at Santa Anita in the New Year.

She is expected to ride her last race on one and a quarter mile on grass, and the winner's share of the prize money will be £10,000.

Her victory was her 16th in 18 days, but she can now forward to a rest before her return to the States.

Her owner Mr. George Pope, a British rancher, said: "This is a very fine filly, and she is a very good horse."

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Chocolate capers... A doping question or fruit and nut case?

ALMOST unnoticed amid the glory of Mill Reef's Parisian triumph last week, two more pages from the form book were torn out and rewritten by the Jockey Club and its analysts.

They included the Timeform Gold Trophy in which Fairrain had at the time seemed to earn a blameless £5,501 for his owner Mrs. B. Dowe. So with Rock Ro's Ascot Gold Cup and two other major races the Rules against "doping" have this season forthrightly redirected nearly £20,000 in prize money alone.

If those figures suggested a new wave of deliberate "doping" to win they would be serious enough. But in fact without suggesting any such thing—or even involving a single case of "doping" in its normal repellent sense—they still confront the trainers, vets and racing authorities of this country with at least two urgent and highly controversial questions.

The first of those questions is whether the disqualifications of Rock Ro, Fairrain and the others were really either desirable or necessary in the interests of straight racing or healthy breeding. And my own strong suspicion is that they are not.

The second question, far less easy to answer, is how much more hard work and hard-earned prize money have got to be, so to speak, before we arrive at a fair, sensible and effective rule on the use of drugs in British racing.

The cases of Fairrain and Be Gentle, the two horses trained by Jack Calvert, were disqualifications of a week ago, and different in one important respect from those which involved Peter Walwyn and Arthur Stephenson.

Vets' advice

For while both Walwyn and Stephenson have on the advice of their vets used a drug (equivalent to a stimulant) which might have been dangerous to the horse at the time of a race, Jack Calvert had, so far as he knew, done nothing of the kind.

His horse, Be Gentle, was given a vitamin food supplement which he and several other trainers had been using with impunity for a long time.

When the case of Be Gentle was brought before the Jockey Club, the first question was whether the substance found in his urine was a stimulant or a vitamin.

The Jockey Club's analysts, who are not vets, found it to be a stimulant.

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told by an analyst that the supplement was safe.

It now appears, however, that the makers of the product in question use cocoa shells to provide bulk—and that this contains a mild stimulant called theobromine. It was this which the Jockey Club analysts found in the samples taken from Fairrain and Be Gentle.

The same analysts had over the years examined and passed as negative several other samples taken from Calvert's horses—including at least one from Fairrain who earlier this season had won the Vaux Gold Tankard.

So although the tests for theobromine (which is the same group as caffeine) are relatively simple, this apparent discrepancy taken together with the recent increase in positive samples involving pain-killers does tend to confirm that the Jockey Club analysts, like their counterparts in other countries, have now developed more sophisticated and effective techniques than ever before.

Dedicated

Well, good for them you may well say, and certainly no criticism whatever is intended here of the Chief Jockey Club analyst Mr. Michael Moss, a dedicated, hard-working man who does what he is paid for well and can be relied on to do it.

But that does not alter the real possibility that, through no fault of the analysts, the techniques may now have become too effective and comprehensive for the good of racing as it is presently controlled.

The current rules against doping were designed firstly to discourage dishonesty and cruelty and secondly to prevent unsound horses establishing on the racecourse reputations which might help them to pass off as sound.

The first objective does not apply in any of the cases under discussion. To achieve the second it is surely only necessary to disqualify a horse if the substance found in him at the time of a race is likely to have affected the result of that race.

The word "appreciable" does not appear in the relevant Rules of Racing but at least arguably it ought to. Because if the possible effect of a drug is so small that the result of a race could not be altered by its use, then what on earth is the point of disqualifying the horse?

Having carefully examined the evidence in the Rock Ro case I don't believe for one moment that

any normal judge and jury could conceivably have found as a proven fact that the minute trace of theobromine found in his system had appreciably altered his performance.

Similarly in Fairrain's case it was testified that the amount of theobromine found in his system had been acquired from a two ounce bar of plain chocolate.

It seems to me that the facts of the present situation are as follows: 1—Methods of analysis have improved so rapidly that traces of drugs or other "normal" nutrients are now being found where none were found before. 2—These traces may be and often are—so minute that their presence cannot be said to have appreciably affected either the horse's performance or the result of the race in question, but, 3—as the rules are now being interpreted by the stewards the question of effect is scarcely considered relevant. So any trace of any drug means more or less automatic disqualification.

How long?

And how long will it be I wonder in these days of intense chemical agriculture before a "normal" nutrient such as hay or corn produces a fatal positive test?

The whole problem of drugs and doping has, as they themselves are the first to realise, become a complete and utter nightmare for the stewards of the Jockey Club to handle on their own. But the existing advisory panel is likely to be of no use on narrow scientific questions.

What I suggest is a larger, more representative panel including among its members a veterinarian, a pharmacologist, an analytical chemist, a representative of the trainers' Association and one or two laymen.

All positive results from dope tests would be submitted to this panel for their decision of the following three questions: 1. Had the trainer behaved properly and taken all reasonable

precautions in the feeding and treatment of the horse in question? 2. Was the drug of a type likely to affect the horse's performance? 3. Was it at the time of the race present in sufficient quantity to do so?

If the answers to (1) are "Yes" then the trainer should be completely exonerated and not at present fined an automatic minimum of £100. The only result of this penalty, says Arthur Stephenson, is to cause the horse to feel justifiable ill-feeling when it is increased.

And only if the answers to both (2) and (3) are affirmative should a horse ever be disqualified. In deciding all three questions what is more, both trainer and horse should be given the benefit of any doubt I do not believe that this has been the case in 1971.

Fascinating events

And no such horrors I sincerely hope will mar the many fascinating races due to be decided over the next seven days.

This afternoon at Longchamp Robert Vintcent O'Brien's horse, apparent to the throne, graced by Sir Ivor and Nijinsky, is on trial in the Grand Critérium.

By all accounts Roberto's public appearances have been a great deal more convincing than those of his potential rival, Crowned Prince. His moment of truth comes in the Dewhurst Stakes on Friday.

But if either of these two highly publicised colts are to reach the very top next year they will have to cope with either or both of the current champions, Mill Reef and Brigadier Gerard.

It can see no reason why the latter should not last out the extra two furlongs of the Champion Stakes on Saturday, and, apart from the pleasure of seeing the Brigadier again, the chief interest will lie in how close Crown Prince can get to the beaten by Mill Reef in the Eclipse, can get to him this time.

Considering all that has gone before I would dearly like to see Fairrain win the S.K.F. Cesarewitch on Saturday, but racing is a cruel game and the odds are against it. A more common rule is that success breeds success, and so perhaps the Mill Reef colts will again come home on Russian Bank.

Riding plans

Latest riding plans for Saturday, S.K.F. Cesarewitch are: 1. Crown Prince, 2. Mill Reef, 3. Brigadier Gerard, 4. Fairrain, 5. Crown Prince, 6. Mill Reef, 7. Brigadier Gerard, 8. Fairrain, 9. Crown Prince, 10. Mill Reef, 11. Brigadier Gerard, 12. Fairrain, 13. Crown Prince, 14. Mill Reef, 15. Brigadier Gerard, 16. Fairrain, 17. Crown Prince, 18. Mill Reef, 19. Brigadier Gerard, 20. Fairrain, 21. Crown Prince, 22. Mill Reef, 23. Brigadier Gerard, 24. Fairrain, 25. Crown Prince, 26. Mill Reef, 27. Brigadier Gerard, 28. Fairrain, 29. Crown Prince, 30. Mill Reef, 31. Brigadier Gerard, 32. Fairrain, 33. Crown Prince, 34. Mill Reef, 35. Brigadier Gerard, 36. Fairrain, 37. Crown Prince, 38. Mill Reef, 39. Brigadier Gerard, 40. Fairrain, 41. Crown Prince, 42. Mill Reef, 43. Brigadier Gerard, 44. Fairrain, 45. Crown Prince, 46. Mill Reef, 47. Brigadier Gerard, 48. Fairrain, 49. Crown Prince, 50. Mill Reef, 51. Brigadier Gerard, 52. Fairrain, 53. Crown Prince, 54. Mill Reef, 55. 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GARY'S PRACTICE PAYS OFF WITH 5 & 4 VICTORY

Player out-putts Nicklaus in Burma Road duel

By DONALD STEEL at Wentworth

IN the sort of confrontation more usually reserved for the main street of a Western township and watched from behind shuttered windows, Gary Player and Jack Nicklaus provided the Piccadilly World Match Play championship with the kind of final it has come to expect.

It was not quite a classic match over the Burma Road because Nicklaus, having played commanding golf in a morning round of 67, showed untimely vulnerability on the greens at the start of the afternoon.

Player, who holed from 8ft. on the 18th to avoid going two down, was thus suitably uplifted by such a reprieve and, out in 32 in the second round, went from one down to four up. He won the 11th when Nicklaus lost a ball, a considerable feat considering he had four and a half thousand people to help him look for it, and then Player moved quietly to his fourth victory in the event by 5 and 4.

Establishing a record, Player also won the first of 25,500 but, at the same time, he set a

were halved out of 31 and Neil Coles, despite losing seven and five, actually won nine holes during the day.

But, incredible, the final set out with straight halves, a situation in which Nicklaus, who played hardly any golf between the Ryder Cup and coming to London, gave a well nigh flawless exhibition, hitting every green in the right number for him and taking two putts on each of the first 12 holes.

Accurate striking

This rating is, of course, based on a realistic re-assessment of the normal par of 74 but when Nicklaus could reach the first and fourth greens with a five-iron and a six-iron for his second shots, such holes could hardly be called par 5. Nonetheless, the accuracy of his striking was wonderfully impressive and in 18 holes he only hit one false stroke, his drive to the 18th with a five-iron.

Player, on the other hand, was struggling as he has done all week, never quite making two putts, and there is no doubt that judged on the shots to the green, Nicklaus deserved to be four or five up at lunch. But Player, just about the finest competitor in the history of the game as well as the best bunker player yielded precious little, and though his recovery was not on the same scale as that against Lema in 1965, when he was seven down with 17 to play, it was a notable feat.

These qualities of defence, dedication and determination make him such a difficult opponent and though he, too, was out in 34, he was not far from needing a fine shot from sand at the first after the match got away on time despite more morning fog, and a well played wedge at the ninth to keep on level terms.

Pushed drive At the 12th, however, he could not quite reduce a pushed drive or a low, hooked second with wood from the rough and Nicklaus thus opened the scoring, so to speak. He immediately gave two up with a perfect 5 round the trees at the 13th—a five-iron to 15ft—but Player, helped by a kind break of the bank at the back of the 14th green—a shot that exposed the shortcomings of the hole—replied with a 2.

He squared at the 15th, though his hit in was only achieved with another superb bunker shot and the fact that Nicklaus misread his putt under a yard after playing a wonderful second five-iron hit and faded from the trees on the right.

This spoiled his chance of competing the round without a 5-putt, an achievement at Wentworth—and one which reminded me of the 66 which Bobby Jones played at Sunningdale just along the same line of the qualifying rounds of the 1927 Open. But Nicklaus went one up again with a lovely, high eight-iron to 12ft. at the 16th and pressed his lead with two tremendous halves in 4 at the 17th and 18th. Nicklaus was round in 67 and Player's 68.

Surprising lapse If Nicklaus had the edge for the first 18 holes, he surrendered it dramatically just afterwards with a surprising lapse on the greens, which also had the effect of encouraging Player in other departments.

At the first, Nicklaus took three putts to lose the hole. Player's chip and putt 4; Player went ahead for the first time in the day with a putt of 20ft. for a 2 at the second and after Nicklaus had taken three putts to go to three down, Player became four up. Nicklaus, who had been in some trouble against Skerrett, and nobody in the world could have stopped him then.

The Final NICKLAUS 67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1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Riding the range—to herd New Forest cattle away from poisonous acorns
